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# RURAL REGISTER.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, RURAL LIFE, AND GENERAL NEWS.

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No. 3.

## ON THE CULTIVATION OF WHEAT.

Of all the crops to which the farmer in the Middle States looks for the remuneration of his labours none require more skilful management, or will yield a handsomer return for the labour expended upon its production than wheat. But even assuming that wheat, although it is usually regarded as "the money crop" of the farm, will not yield one year with another so large a profit as some of the other cereals, yet entering as it does so largely into the consumption of so many millions of people, any increase upon its acreable product must necessarily exert an important influence upon its general use. That we are far behind European agriculturists, when we compare the average quantity of wheat which we raise to the acre with that produced by them must be conceded. Statistics also show that notwithstanding the immense extent of new land that we are annually bringing under cultivation, the average of the wheat crop is not proportionably increased. The unavoidable inference from this is, that even the best wheat soils of the older States are either unskilfully tilled or that they are becoming exhausted of those constituents which once rendered them so productive. Perhaps it is to both of these causes that the very remarkable decrease which has certainly taken place is owing, and if such be the fact the sooner we proceed intelligibly to work to recover the ground we have lost, the better it will be in a pecuniary point of view, not only for our agricultural friends but also for our industrial population generally. But to set about this reform, the principles upon which success in growing large crops of wheat are based, must be perfectly understood. Wheat will not flourish upon sands, nor upon any poor thin soil whatever its texture may be, and to grow wheat to perfection the following conditions are essentially requisite.

The best wheat soil is a deep loam, inclined to clay with a dry subsoil. It must be a soil also, in which all the organic matters required for this cereal are intimately mixed with the earthly ingredients, and where the roots can take firm hold and can at the same time strike their fibres downwards as well as around in search of food. Where it meets with such a soil, and is deposited at a proper depth, it vegetates slowly, pushing to the surface one cylindrical filament, whilst numerous fibres strike into the soil from the seed. These supply the plant with regular nourishment until in due time a knot is formed near the surface of the soil from which new roots push forth. These new roots near the surface soon become an additional source of nourishment and are called the *coronal* roots, the earlier and lower network of roots which sprang from the germ being known as *seminal* roots. Whilst the former are pushing their fibres laterally in search of food, the last mentioned are sending their rootlets downwards to furnish at a lower depth their contribution to the nourishment of the plant. It is clear from this statement, that if the wheat is seeded too shallow no coronal roots can be thrown out; and that the plant relying solely for its supplies of food upon the seminal roots must fail to tiller well, and having less hold upon the soil is more liable also, to be winter-killed. "This," as one agricultural writer very pertinently expresses it, "This shows the ad-

vantage of *deep* as well as early sowing for winter wheat, whereby it is protected more effectually from those accidents to which it is liable, especially the 'root fall,' occasioned by the frost laying bare the roots. It must be understood, that the seminal roots (those that spring directly from the seed grain), constitute the main organs of nourishment for the growing plant, and that the *tillering* of the latter depends upon the strength and vigour of the seminal roots. But the office of the coronal roots—those that spring from the first joint—is nevertheless an important one. The latter impart to the plant a firmer hold upon the soil and thus lessen the danger of its being winter-killed, or of lodging in the summer while they materially assist the lower roots in providing a due supply of nourishment." Having thus shown that it is essential to the future vigorous growth of the plant, that it should not be seeded too shallow—we now proceed to give from the experiments of Professor Petri, a table showing at what depth the seed is planted to the best advantage.

Seed down to the depth of.	Came above ground in.	Proportion of plants came up.
½ inch	11 days	seven-eighths
1 inch	12 days	all
2 inches	18 days	seven-eighths
3 inches	20 days	three-fourths
4 inches	21 days	one-half
5 inches	22 days	three-eighths
6 inches	23 days	one-eighth

Holding in view the necessity of providing a cover for the coronal roots to sprout in, it will be seen that the best depth at which the grain can be seeded is from one to two inches, and, for the reason already given, nearer two inches than one is to be preferred. We next give Professor Buckman's experiments, to ascertain the best time of sowing, premising, however, that these experiments have reference to the English climate, where the winters are much milder than with us.

Dates.	Height of stem.	Length of ears.	Remarks
June	3 ft. 5 in.	3 inches	clean straw
July	2 ft. 10 in.	2 inches	clean straw
August	4 ft. 1 in.	4 inches	clean straw
Sept.	3 ft. 11 in.	4 inches	clean straw
October	3 ft. 10 in.	4 inches	rath'r bligh'd
Nov.	3 ft. 9 in.	4 inches	rath'r bligh'd
Dec.	3 ft. 10 in.	3½ in.	much bligh'd

The above table indicates that the months of August and September, gave the longest ears and the cleanest straw, and that therefore, they should be chosen in England as the proper period for seeding. But there is this difficulty in the way in that country. The wheat harvest does not commence until about the first week in August, and consequently the operations necessary for getting in the wheat for the ensuing season, is unavoidably delayed until a later period. With us in the Middle States, taking into consideration the danger from the fly, the best time to seed wheat is from the middle of September to the first week in October.

We come now to the choice of seed. This, whether it be of the white or red variety should be heavy, plump and clean, and more grains will germinate of wheat that has been got out with the old fashioned flail, than of those which have been separated with the thrashing machine, as the latter is more apt to injure the germ. Whatever kind of seed be sown it is a matter of considerable importance that

it shall be frequently varied. "The seed should always be chosen from a poor soil for the seeding of a richer one, and from a cold climate for cultivation in a warmer one," from the uplands to cultivate on the plains and in the valleys.

We have already stated that the soil best adapted for wheat is "a deep loam inclining to clay." We have now to ascertain what inorganic constituents are necessary to the perfect production of wheat in that or in any other soil. We can best exhibit this by giving an analysis of the grain and straw of wheat, and thus showing of what its chief elements are composed. The following table is from Sprengle:

Grain of Wheat.		Straw of Wheat.	
Potash,	2.25		0.30
Soda,	2.40		0.50
Lime,	0.96		2.40
Magnesia,	0.90		0.32
Alumina,	0.23		0.90
Sulphuric acid,	0.50		0.37
Silica,	4.00		23.70
Phosphoric acid,	0.40		1.70
Chlorine,	0.10		0.20
		11.47 lbs. of ash.	35.18 lbs. of ash.

The above amount of ash was from 1000 lbs. of wheat and wheat straw respectively. Wherever any one of the constituents named is wanting in the soil a sensible diminution in the quantity and quality of the grain may naturally be expected. Of green manures—decidedly the best preparation for a crop of wheat is a clover ley, and for the good and sufficient reason that clover contains in its roots and stems all the elements of food that the wheat plant requires. There is a difference of opinion existing amongst our best farmers as to whether the clover should be turned under in a green and succulent state, or whether it should be left until the stems have matured and have become fibrous. Leaving this question still to be decided by subsequent experiments, we may state that in England, they prefer to leave the clover on the ground until the period approaches for seeding wheat; when they plough the land not less than eight inches deep, and then suffer it to rest for a period of from ten days to two weeks before sowing, under the impression that wheat thrives better on clover lands that have been ploughed some time. In harrowing the harrow is passed twice *lengthwise of the furrow*, the wheat drill finishes the operation. If barn-yard manure is used it would be at all times preferable to furnish it to the preceding crop, as otherwise the wheat grown upon a fresh dunged field is apt to rust. Composts however, are not open to this objection, and wherever the soil is not otherwise rich enough to produce wheat, may be applied with decided advantage. We have so repeatedly given the component parts of various mixtures either of which may be used for this purpose, that it looks almost like a work of supererogation to repeat them. Nevertheless as there may be some of our readers who may be benefited by the reproduction of these formulas, we venture to insert them:

1st—250 lbs. Manipulated Guano, to be ploughed lightly under before seeding.

2nd—6 two-horse loads stable manure; 2 bushels of refuse salt; 10 bushels of ashes; 5 bushels of crushed bones—ploughed in.

3rd—5 two-horse loads; 10 two-horse loads of



marsh mud or woods earth; 5 bushels of wood ashes and 1 bushel of plaster, compost layer by layer, let it stand two weeks. Shovel all together—broadcast and plough in.

4th—150 lbs. Manipulated Guano; 10 bushels of wood ashes; 1 bushel of plaster; 2 bushels of refuse salt—mix and plough under.

There are many others which might be given, but these will doubtless suffice. In preparing the seed, make a brine strong enough to float an egg.—Pour the wheat into it, skim off all that floats on the surface—take out the grain and roll it in plaster preparatory to seeding it. Whether the seeding be broadcast or by the drill, which is better—do not put the grain at a less depth than from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches and be careful to lay off water furrows to carry off the superabundant moisture.

#### THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

However profoundly it was to be regretted that ill health should have compelled President Hallowell to resign the office which he had so generously undertaken to fill, and for which by his learning and long experience he was so admirably fitted, it is pleasant to know that the Institution that so early lost his valuable services, is at length fairly under way. The new President, Mr. Colby, who is also "Professor of moral and mental Philosophy, History, and English Literature," brings with him to the chair which he is henceforth to occupy, the very highest reputation both as a scholar and an Executive Officer, whilst the members of the Faculty who have been chosen to take charge of their respective Departments, are all of them gentlemen of fine scientific attainments. Amongst the latter, we notice the appointment of Mr. Montgomery Johns as "Professor of the Science of Agriculture, including Chemistry, and its application to the Arts—Geology, and Mineralogy." No appointment could possibly have given more general satisfaction.—Professor Johns is not only a well-educated gentleman, but is also thoroughly versed in those particular branches of study which are to claim his special attention. The same may also be said of Professor Shoemaker, Sr., who as a mathematician is said to have but few superiors. An equally judicious discrimination has been exercised in the selection of the remainder of the professors; and with such an array of combined talent, and under such auspices, the success of the Maryland Agricultural College bids fair to be placed beyond peradventure, whilst of its utility there cannot be the shadow of a doubt.

The Catalogue of Students for the session of 1859-'60, comprises sixty-six names; and we are gratified to find, from the Circular now before us,—the second which has been issued from the College,—that whilst Maryland is largely represented in the list, no less than seven other States and the District of Columbia have sent some of their sons—as the *avant couriers* of many others let us hope—to be educated at the Institution.

The course of education, as the circular informs us, and which it is proper should be generally understood, is not confined to merely professional instruction in agriculture, but embraces a far wider range. "The student learns the various useful details of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanic arts; he acquires skill and handicraft in the use of tools and implements, from the hammer or the hoe to the scythe and the plough; he learns the construction and management of all the machinery he may probably have the future use of. These practical exercises are learned, simultaneously with his scientific instruction, in the lecture room, and the valuable mental habit is acquired of referring practices to their principles, and of watching and noting

the facts and circumstances which in practice modify the application of purely scientific theories."

The moral and intellectual training is kind but strict, and the students are guarded by vigilance and discipline "from corrupting and immoral influences," but are left free from all "denominational differences and discussions."

In mental culture, the course of studies adopted, embraces "the study of Languages, spoken and unspoken; Mathematics in its several departments; Moral and Intellectual Philosophy; the Physical Sciences, especially those immediately connected with agriculture; also, the science of Government, Political Economy, and Political ethics." Of course such an Institution includes in its scheme "an Experimental and Model Farm," which, in its general management, "it is proposed to make an example of the best modes of culture in the several departments of agriculture," and which "is to be stocked with the best breeds of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., and the most approved tools, implements, and machines."

Can so comprehensive a plan be carried out? We entertain a sincere belief that it can, and that with proper encouragement it will be, completely, and in every respect. The Farm has been purchased; the College building, one hundred and twenty feet in length, fifty-four in width, and five stories in height, has been erected, and fitted up in the best possible manner; but the means, as yet, are wanted to construct a commodious workshop, where the fine water power which is afforded by the stream which passes through the farm, may be utilized; and the question which the Trustees now put to those who are interested in promoting the welfare of the College is—"Will the means to erect the building and purchase the requisite machinery be denied us?" Let us hope, in the interest of agriculture, that the amount required will be speedily forthcoming.

Passing over the details of the course of in-door studies laid down for the several classes of students, and which embrace Latin, Greek, English, and Mathematics, we may here state that every youth connected with the Institution "is required to devote a certain portion of each day to a practical knowledge of agriculture, by engaging in the various operations of the farm and garden, under experienced instructors." In the Chemical and Philosophical Departments the apparatus is not at present so large as could be desired, but will be added to from time to time, to meet the requirements of the Institution. One feature, however, of the College is deserving of more than a passing notice. Its museum "contains the beautiful and exceedingly valuable collection of Model Fruits belonging to Professor Glover; a number of stuffed Birds and Animals, and will, in a short time, be furnished, by friends of the Institution, with Cabinets of Minerals." Professor Glover's Model Fruits offer advantages for the study of Pomology, &c., superior to those of any other Institution, and his very valuable collection of Insects affords unsurpassed facilities for illustrating the Science of Entomology."

In view of the public interest which should naturally surround an Institution which is capable of producing such beneficial results, by establishing the science of agriculture upon a firm and enduring basis, the Board of Trustees appeal to all professions to give the Institution their assistance and support. The Board "will gratefully receive, from Publishers, Scientific, Agricultural and Statistical Periodicals, and other works; from State Boards of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies, their transactions; from inventors and mechanics, Models of their inventions, or the machines and implements themselves; and from private individuals or Scientific bodies, Geological, Mineralogical, Zoological, Entomological, or Ornithological specimens. All

such donations or communications may be sent, distinctly marked MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Prince George's County, Maryland, either direct to the College itself, or may be left at the offices of the *American Farmer* or of the *Rural Register*, Baltimore, Maryland." What more can we say than that we trust that this appeal will not pass unheeded? The Institution, although but now at the commencement of its career, is under such management as to justify the highest hopes of its friends in its future usefulness; and if properly sustained during the earlier years of its existence, will unquestionably prove eminently serviceable to the country at large, by disseminating, through its students, that knowledge of the higher branches of agriculture in which our people are at present so very deficient.

#### PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

*Official Report of the Ohio Commissioners.*

The very natural anxiety which prevails amongst farmers and stock breeders generally, in relation to the malignant disease which has been playing so much havoc amongst the herds in one particular section of Massachusetts, induces us to recur again to this subject, for the purpose of imparting such additional information in regard to the matter as has recently been made public. An abstract from a very long Report upon this subject is now before us. It occupies nearly four columns of the Cincinnati Gazette, and is taken from the Report of the Commissioners who were instructed by Governor Denison, of Ohio, to proceed to Massachusetts for the express purpose of investigating the cause and nature of this obscure disease, and of ascertaining what remedial measures could be adopted with the fairest prospect of success. For the benefit of our readers, we propose to condense the views of the Commissioners into the smallest possible compass.

After stating that auscultation is necessary to detect the presence of the disease in its earlier stages, and that this is performed by striking or percussing the side of the animal and listening to the sound which is thus produced, the Commissioners proceed to give the *visible* symptoms of the disease, and which are described as follows:—

"The affected animal separates itself from the other cattle during the early part of the day, and has a dull appearance, head drooping, does not eat, sweats, has the back arched up, but as the day advances seems to recover its usual health, and joins the herd again. A slight cough, somewhat husky in character, will sometimes be observed, and the respiration becomes at times panting and labored, as though the animal had been making some unusual exertion. In milch cows the quantity of milk is diminished.

"As the disease advances, the coat loses its glossy appearance, and becomes rough, ragged, and "staring;" the cough becomes more frequent and hoarse, the breath becomes more moist and offensive, the pulse is quick and labored, appetite and rumination (cud chewing) are greatly impaired—the latter being often entirely suspended; constipation of the bowels, excrement or feces almost black, and hard; the different parts of the body may have an unequal distribution of heat, or the whole surface may be unnaturally cool; the skin is fixed to the ribs, the animal flinches upon being subjected to pressure upon the spine, or percussion upon the chest. In a still more advanced stage, the animal frequently lies down, and while standing, looks pinched, with the head protruded; the mouth is covered with frothy saliva, and the whole appearance is haggard and dull; a constant dripping of tears from the eyes—the lower eyelid presents a soft and swollen condition."

The appearance of the lungs in the various stages of their disorganization, as shown in a post-mortem examination, is given with great minuteness. First it is congested in spots, becomes liver colored, and is swollen and mottled, and marked towards the base. When cut into, the lining membrane looks as if dotted over with small abscesses. At a later



stage the congested portion of the lung becomes hardened, and subsequently sloughs off from the healthy parts and floats in a cyst or cavity containing pus. "Still later, the hard mass of detached lung, which is sometimes as large as a half gallon measure, will be found broken down and the cyst containing fluid alone—and still later, the fluid contents of these cysts may be either absorbed, as some think, or discharged by an opening into some of the air tubes, and so out into the throat of the animal, and then, in cases of recovery, this cavity will be found gradually contracted until entirely obliterated, leaving nothing but a scar." As the disease progresses, the cavity of the chest becomes filled with water, and this fluid, by compressing the lungs and interfering with their functions, is often the immediate cause of the death of the animal.

In respect to the very important question as to whether the disease is contagious or not the Commissioners unanimously come to the conclusion that it certainly is. Upon the course to be pursued with animals that are known to be diseased, they remark as follows:—

"Many say, 'slaughter at once all cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia,' as they think it costs more to cure them than they are worth. But the knowledge we have at present is not sufficient to enable the people to decide the question wisely. In some countries, as the steppes of Russia, the sick animals often recover, so as to be valuable in a short time; and this might be so here if time were allowed for the purpose of seeing. While it is repugnant to our feelings to kill without trying to save by medical treatment, we are admonished by the past that some do recover by natural effort of constitution, and others seem to wait only assistance to recover, and yet judicious treatment has not been tried upon any. Shall no one try isolation and rational treatment for a proper length of time to decide this question? The United States may triumph in this scientific respect, as it has in others, over the old world countries. Now that isolation of the diseased animal has been recommended, owners should try what can be done to cure, beginning with the means which have proved somewhat successful on the other side of the Atlantic, and even if the skill be no greater, the climate may make the same treatment more successful."

We doubt the wisdom of half measures in cases of this kind, and notwithstanding the Commissioners apparently lean to the opinion that the flesh of animals laboring under this disease is not necessarily injurious as food, we seriously question the propriety of encouraging the slaughter of such animals for sale in the market. It is the province of the lungs to aerate the blood, and if the lungs be filled with putrid matter the purity of the blood must be correspondingly vitiated, and as the flesh-forming principle is furnished by the blood the meat must partake of the nature of its elements—if they are bad the meat must be bad also.

The next question discussed is that of prevention, and upon this point the Ohio Commissioners differ radically in opinion, not only from many medical practitioners, but also from the Massachusetts Commissioners and the Board of Veterinary Surgeons. The Ohio Commissioners believe that inoculation will be found, in a large proportion of instances, a sure preventive against attacks of the disease, and they cite a considerable array of authorities to sustain them in the position which they assume. The process of inoculation is described as follows:—

"European veterinarians recognize three stages of the disease, viz: the first manifest symptoms, the crisis, and last stage, to be followed by death. The lymph used for inoculation is found most effectual when taken from the crisis or second stage; that taken from the third, or from the animal after death from the disease, generally proves fatal. Experience has determined that the lower part of the tail is the best place to inoculate. Cattle inoculated on the shoulder, side, or flank, frequently lick the wound, and thus get the genuine virus into the mouth, or inhale it through the nostrils, and from this sometimes take the disease in the natural way."

For ourselves, we believe with the Massachusetts

Commissioners that the practice suggested is altogether empirical, and that nothing short of slaughtering the diseased animals can be depended upon as a perfect security against contagion. It is but right, however, to give the conclusions which the Ohio Commissioners have reached, and to state that the weight of testimony upon which these conclusions are based is, to say the least, respectable. We are happy to learn, moreover, that very few recent cases of pleuro-pneumonia have occurred even in Massachusetts, but it must be remembered, nevertheless, that during warm weather the symptoms are always more or less ameliorated or disguised. The clear duty of our farmers, planters, and stock breeders, is to have nothing whatever to do at present with cattle from that section of the country.

#### HOW TO PREVENT THE LOSS OF FRUIT BY LATE FROSTS.

A writer in the *Southern Rural Magazine*, learns, from an experienced orchardist, that the time of blossoming of any fruit tree may be retarded until all danger of injury from late frost is over, by adopting the following treatment:

"In the middle of winter, when the ground is most severely frozen, place a large pile of wet straw or leaves around the roots, letting it extend some distance in every direction, so as to cover the extended roots that approach the surface of the earth. Cover this pile with planks or boards, so that no rain fall upon the pile. Let this cover remain until all danger from frost has passed, then remove the cover and the straw, and look for a splendid crop to follow soon.

"The rationale is simply this: the frozen earth will not thaw till very late in the spring, if the pile remain. And while the earth is frozen the tree cannot bloom. But when all danger is past, you can remove the covering, and the tree will bloom forth speedily."

Where the orchard is not an extensive one, the process of ensuring a supply of fruit, as indicated above, will be found, in general, quite effectual. In the only instance which has come within our experience, its success was unquestionable. As it happened to be wholly involuntary, on our part, we may here state it for the benefit of others. In cleaning out an old wood yard, late in the fall, preparatory to storing away our customary supply of winter fuel, we had the fine chips, and dirt and refuse matter, that always accumulate in such places, carted to the orchard—a couple of cart loads being dumped against and around an apple tree, that scarcely ever bore any fruit, and which was, from the low situation in which it had been originally planted, peculiarly liable to suffer from late frosts. Designing to break up the soil of the orchard, for the purpose of cropping it and re-seeding to grass, we let the pile remain where it was until late in the spring. It was not until the ground was comparatively warm that the deposit of refuse stuff was disturbed. The tree blossomed later than usual, and for the first time for several years, bore an abundant crop of fruit; but probably from the absence of similar protection, in subsequent seasons, degenerated into its old habits. The frequent loss of the peach crop, of late years, may stimulate some of our readers to test the value of the above suggestion. If, however, they conclude to do so, they must take care that the covering does not afford a shelter to the peach grub, and thus do more damage in one way than it affords security in another. To obviate this result, we should recommend that, late in the fall, the earth should be drawn away from the stem of the tree, and half a peck of wood ashes, or the same quantity of unslacked lime—the ashes are preferable—should be placed in the hollow which has thus been formed. Over this, throw the

refuse stuff which is to protect the tree from late spring frosts. It is by no means necessary, however, that the "pile of wet straw, or leaves," should be covered with planks or boards, which would be rather an expensive process. The same object can be effected by increasing, somewhat, the thickness of the covering material; but care, in all cases, should be taken that the covering extend to a distance from the stem of the tree commensurate with the extent of its roots, and that it shall be gradually removed with the returning warmth of spring. To take it away wholly, and at once, would, in all probability, do serious injury to the tree, by causing too sudden and too free a flow of sap, to the manifest danger of distending the sap vessels overmuch. With these precautions, we have no doubt whatever that the period of blossoming can be retarded, and the fruit saved. Where there are trees of choice fruit, it would be well worth the trouble to secure them, in this manner, from the effects of late frosts. Upon a large scale, the quantity of covering required would render it impracticable. There is, however, one other consideration to be taken into account. If the work should be indifferently done, and if, after all, the protection should not prove to have been perfect, the distribution broadcast of the rough vegetable fibre, which has inadequately performed the office required of it, will serve to fertilize a considerable portion of the adjacent soil, so that the labour and time will not be entirely lost.

#### ANIMAL MANURES.

In reply to a correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, who asks the value of a dead horse for manure, the editor says:

"There is much more valuable manure in your dead horse than you could get for the same amount of money, by buying ordinary stable manure at 25 cents a load and hauling it two miles. The only difficulty is in getting it in a condition, to be available as food for plants. Those who have seen fish applied to corn in the hill, on the sea coast, will have no doubts about the effects of such manures. The best way to apply for effect would doubtless be in this way, but as it would be somewhat difficult to get it into small pieces, the next best way will be to compost until decayed. Cover well with dry swamp muck, mould, from head-lands, as proposed, charcoal dust, if you can procure it, and ashes may be placed on top. We doubt the propriety of mixing ashes in a compost with decaying animal or barn-yard manure. The stable manure, unless applied directly to the land, we would compost separately and cover with the same material. There is nothing gained by composting together two manures that ferment as readily as stable manure and animal bodies. One object of composting is to hasten the decay of those materials that decompose slowly, like muck, by placing them in contact with manures that decompose rapidly. Another object is to save the gases that escape during decomposition, and this is done to a great extent by the use of muck, mould and charcoal. Ashes at one shilling a load are cheap manure. Many farmers we know of pay more than twenty times this price, and claim that it is profitable, and though we could not understand it, never having ourselves received benefits to warrant such an outlay, we have not felt disposed to question their experience."

RICHES, without meekness and thankfulness, do not make any man happy; but riches with them remove many fears and cares. Therefore our advice is, that you endeavor to be honestly rich or contentedly poor; but be sure that your riches be justly got, or you spoil all. For it is said: "He that loses his conscience has nothing left that is worth keeping."



## FARMING IN GEORGIA.

We should have supposed that if there was any avocation in life, divested of envy or jealousy, it would be that of the agriculturist. It has always been the pride of this class freely to communicate to their brethren, their modes of culture, and to rejoice to see others following in his wake, when successful—so that the old proverb that "two of a trade cannot agree," has not been generally applicable to them—but we fear that something of this feeling has been evinced by a correspondent of the *Southern Cultivator*, who has endeavored to throw doubts upon the statements made in regard to the planting and farming success of Mr. D. Dickson, of Sparta, Geo., whose enterprise and public spirit has entitled him to the kindest regards, not only of every Georgian, but every Southern planter, for he has been a pioneer in the improvement of the poor lands of Georgia, and in the introduction of guanoes and other manures, by which the crops of the State have been largely increased. So wide spread has his fame become, that his plantation has become a kind of agricultural Mecca for the last year or two, and his correspondence we learn has been immensely increased—he has always shown himself "ready to communicate advice," and we were much surprised to find that any one in Georgia should have thrown doubts upon statements of facts that had been so well established by many of the neighbors of Mr. D. On the appearance of the article in question, Mr. W. W. Simpson, (a visit from whom the editors of the *Rural Register* was recently favored) immediately replied to the same, in the *Cultivator*, which we take pleasure in copying into our pages:—

A correspondent from Killikrankie, Oglethorpe county, writing over the signature of "F. J. R." in your June number, seems to doubt the statement that eleven bales of cotton were made by Mr. David Dickson, of Hancock. He says "he has it from good authority" that in one particular case (where newspaper puffing has done much) where *eleven bales of Cotton* was made to the negro hand on the place, no account was given, nor a word said of the fifty to one hundred white hirelings in almost constant employment upon the farm, sowing, reaping, mowing, mauling rails, making gates and bars, scattering manure and doing every other kind of work except the actual planting and working of the land, that produced eleven bales of cotton to the hand. If these things are so, what is the use of this covert way of suppressing the whole truth.—Above all occupations under heaven let there be no deception practised in our pursuit. Let there be at least one exception to the general rule in other pursuits. Let us seek no notoriety based upon a false foundation, and, above all, let us not flinch from making the truth known, even if the fools jeer." I adopt the sentiment, *let us not flinch from making the truth known*; and will make, for the benefit of your numerous readers a short statement of Mr. D. Dickson's farming since he commenced, and the amount of cotton made last year, and the number of hands employed, both white and black.

Mr. Dickson commenced farming in 1845, sixteen years ago, with a capital of \$25,000. He is now worth \$300,000, 200,000 of which is in Hancock, and \$100,000 in Texas. Will "F. J. R." or his good authority, make a calculation and let us know what per cent. Mr. Dickson has made? Not one cent has he made in any way but by his farm since 1845.

I make the above statement to show that Mr. Dickson not only made a good crop in 1850, but to show that he has done it all the time on his piney woods plantation, of which he has 15,000 acres, some of which he bought for less than \$1 per acre. Has there been any land sold in Oglethorpe since

1845 at so small a figure? I think not; and if so, what is the *quality*? I would say poor.

If this does not satisfy "F. J. R." that Mr. Dickson cultivates poor, piney woods land, if he will come down, I will go with him and he can see for himself.

Last year (1850) Mr. Dickson worked on his farm in Hancock, 55 negro hands, and a part of the time three white men—one worked 37 days, and one 60, and third 90 days, making 187 days—not *fifty to one hundred white men*, as "F. J. R." would have your readers believe, only a little over six months for one hand. "*Truth is mighty and must prevail.*"

From the labor of the above 55 negro hands and the 187 days white labor, he gathered 667 bales cotton, weighing 425 pounds each, besides making corn, wheat and meat in abundance, of which he has already sold \$5,500 worth, and still more to spare.

Mr. Dickson's profits or dividends are not confined to his cotton crop, as is too often the case with the planter. In fact, he has almost every thing that is used on his farm made at home—wagons, carts, plows, plow stock, shoes, (the best I ever saw; one pair will last as long as any two of Yankee make, of which the most of us buy). He also raises his wool, from which his negro clothes are made. He also raises some of his horses—he has now 12 colts from 6 months to 3 years old, and he is feeding 60 little negroes under 10 years old—corn and meat raised at home.

"F. J. R." says the farmers of Oglethorpe have made no *boast* of what they do or can do, and that he will put the Goospond district against any district in Hancock or any other county in Middle Georgia, of equal size and number of hands, for successful cropping; and claims a large balance for Goospond.

He may not consider this *boasting*; but it looks a good deal that way to me. I have no recollection ever to have seen anything from Hancock *look or sound* as much like *boasting*. The Goospond lands I consider the very best lands in Middle Georgia—one acre worth three of Mr. Dickson's piney woods land.

Will "F. J. R." give us a fair statement of what Oglethorpe is doing? Give us the figures. If anything can be learned by going to Oglethorpe, I will be one of a party to make you a visit. I am anxious to learn any and everything that is useful in farming.

"F. J. R." winds up by saying "Artificial Manures have been used in Oglethorpe to a small extent, and for only a few years—just get these generally introduced, and we shall very soon be settled for life."

I wonder if Oglethorpe is not somewhat indebted to Mr. D. for information on artificial manures?

Now, Messrs. Editors, if "F. J. R." or any one else in Oglethorpe doubts the statements I have made, I invite him or them to come to my house, and I will go with them to Mr. Dickson's or any of our farms, or as many as they may wish to visit, and if they don't acknowledge what I have stated is true and not *boasting*, I will pay all cost and treat to any thing they may ask.

We consider the best farmer is he who makes the most corn or cotton with the least labor. I have another neighbour whose fields are on the road to my plantation, one of which (and a stubble field at that,) was planted in corn last year, and cultivated with only seven furrows to each row. After the corn was planted, the crop was good of both corn and peas, and it was laid by clean at the proper time. It was also hoed once, which is customary with our farmers.

Yours, sincerely,

WM. W. SIMPSON.

Sparta, Ga., June, 1860.

## INTERESTING FACTS AND REMINISCENCES IN THE HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE.

CRAIG BIDDLE, Esq., President of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, in a late address before that Society, claims for it the honor of being the oldest Agricultural Society in America. The address was delivered on 11th February, 1860, being the 75th anniversary of the formation of the Society. Mr. B. says:—

"I feel, therefore, that I may upon this day revert to a few of the incidents of our past career, and endeavor to stimulate our members to renewed exertion, by holding up to their contemplation the meritorious and patriotic services of their predecessors. I say patriotic services, for our Society, as you know, was not formed as a guild, by parties interested to promote their trade, but its originators were public spirited men from every walk of life, hoping by its operation to benefit themselves only in common with their fellow-countrymen. Their names are so familiar to every American ear, that the mere mention of them brings before us a crowd of associations, connecting them with almost every part of the history of our country. Colonel George Morgan, General John Cadwalader, Colonel John Nixon, distinguished in her military service; Rob. Morris, Thomas Willing, Samuel Meredith, eminent as merchants and patriots; James Wilson, Edward Shippen, Richard Peters, ornaments of the bench and bar; Benjamin Rush, John Jones, Adam Kuhn, George Logan, heads of the medical profession; and George Clymer, Henry Hill, Philemon Dickinson, Samuel Vaughan, Tench Francis, Charles Thompson, Richard Wells, Samuel Powel, Lambert Cadwalader, John B. Bordley, all distinguished in either local or national concerns.

Such were the twenty-three men who met together in Philadelphia, on the 11th of February, 1785, in Water street, then the head-quarters of business and fashion, to form 'The Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture.' In the minutes of the Society it is interesting to trace the energy and intelligence with which these soldiers, lawyers, and earnest men of various callings, went at their work. At the very next meeting, a code of by-laws was formed, which, with trifling alterations, now governs the Society. On the fifth of April, not two months afterwards, we find presented a list of premiums to be offered, which, whether we regard the subjects, or the amount of the awards, are alike remarkable and praiseworthy."

These early pioneers in agriculture, did not, it seems, discountenance the aid and co-operation of lawyers in their laudable work; and another noticeable fact is, that at the earliest moment they took measures for holding "Cattle Shows," as essential to the success of their undertaking, and which, we believe, have been continued to the present day.

Mr. Biddle in the course of his remarks, gives the following items of history, in the operations of the Society:—

"At a meeting of the Society in January, 1794, I find Mr. Bordley, Mr. George Clymer, Mr. Peters, and Mr. Timothy Pickering, appointed 'a Committee to prepare the outlines of a plan for establishing a State Society for the Promotion of Agriculture; connecting with it the education of youth in the knowledge of that most important art, while they are acquiring other useful knowledge, suitable for the agricultural citizens of the State.' On the 28th of the same month, the committee reported the draft of a petition to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation, together with an elaborate plan for effecting the end in view. It has been reserved to our day to see both suggestions carried out in 'The Pennsylvania State Society,' and in the 'Farmers' High School,' now in successful operation in Centre county.



"On the latter institution, I look with more hopefulness than upon any public plan yet suggested for the promotion of agriculture. Aside from the benefits to be derived from it, as a place of education for youth in practical agriculture, it can be made to do for us, in connection with the Board proposed by our Society, more than any department of the State government."

#### PLASTER OF PARIS.

Another interesting item in its history, is also given, relative to the introduction of gypsum:—

"Probably, however, the greatest boon which our Society has been enabled to bestow upon the country, was the introduction of gypsum, or as it was then called, from the locality from whence it came, plaster of Paris. It is said first to have been used for agricultural purposes, at least in modern times, by Mr. Meyer, a clergyman, in Germany, in year 1768. Its introduction into the United States is thus, in 1807, described by Judge Peters: 'The first time I saw the agricultural effects of the gypsum, was several years before the commencement of our revolutionary war, on a city lot, belonging to, or occupied by Mr. Jacob Barge, on the commons of Philadelphia. He was the first person who applied the gypsum in America to agricultural purposes; but on a small scale. He showed me a letter in German, from one who had gone over from Pennsylvania to Germany for redemptioners. The writer sent over a specimen of the gypsum, and desired Mr. Barge to seek for land in this, then Province, in which it could be found. It was probably to assist in this object, among other considerations, that I was taken into a secret then utterly unknown to others in this country. Burr-mill stone makers and stucco plasterers were the only persons acquainted with any of its uses. From one of the former I procured a bushel, which enabled me to begin my agricultural experiments, and I faithfully pursued and extended them as I obtained more means.'"

#### VALUE OF DRAINAGE.

Mr. Biddle offers the following suggestion on a subject which is daily attracting more and more, the attention of agriculturists. He says:—

"The effects which drainage produces, are precisely those which our American wants require. Our two great enemies are excessive cold and excessive heat. Both fatal to shallow cultivation. The first freezing out or winter killing our grain when young, and the last disappointing us of a crop when almost ready for the harvest. The few inches of surface soil is saturated with water, the frost comes, the soil is thrown up into honey combs and the roots with it, or else it is baked with the sun, and the roots striving in vain to strike into the impenetrable soil beneath, are dried up. Mr. John Johnson, of New York, who had for some years been experimenting very thoroughly with drainage, having in 1851, sixteen miles in operation, and who had on drained clay raised the largest crop of corn ever produced in Seneca county, testified that this freezing out was entirely cured. That on his clay soil 'not a square foot of clover froze out;' and though, before, 'many acres of wheat were lost on the upland from that cause and none would grow in the lowland, now there is no loss at all.' The water is not retained by the hard pan upon which the plow year after year slides, but sinks below the roots."

"Then as to drought. It is really incredible from what a depth the roots will draw moisture, where they are at full liberty to range. Mr. Cobbett asserted that lucerne would send its roots thirty feet into a dry bottom, and Mr. Mechi boasts of parsnips thirteen feet six inches long. Making every allowance for exceptional cases, the roots of nearly all plants will readily run from three to four feet deep, in ground drained and subsoiled. The same process which facilitates the passage of water, pulverization, increases the capacity of the soil to retain

moisture. A thoroughly pulverized soil will retain more water than a compact one, just as a sponge with its pores open will hold more than when tightly compressed. There is no fear of making your land too dry; you cannot drain out of land any water that is advisable should be retained. Fill a flower-pot with earth, and endeavor to drain as much water out of it as you pour into it. You will find that it cannot be done, and that all that you withdraw is the excess over saturation."

#### THE USE OF SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer gives the following experiments in the use of salt. Two bushels per acre has been generally considered a safe dose:—

In the first place I will give the old English method of using salt when they put their land down to grass, and then my own experiments for the last thirty years; then I will bring forward a witness, whose evidence will have great weight in substantiating the fact of the great benefit derived from the use of salt as a fertilizer.

When I was quite young I took up an old pamphlet, and, in looking it over I noticed that it gave an account of the old English method of laying their ground down to grass, and, among many other things, the writer made this statement, viz:—That the farmers of England plowed or harrowed in seven bushels of salt to the acre, and the result was—they got a heavy crop of hay for ten years.

My first farm consisted of only one acre. This land had been plowed and planted quite a number of years. I planted potatoes the first year, and got but a small crop of small scurvy ones, very similar to those raised in chip muck. The next year I planted potatoes again, on the same piece, and as they were coming up or pushing the ground up, I dropped a handful of Liverpool salt on the top of each hill, being careful not to drop the salt on the stalks or tops, if any were above ground. When these potatoes were harvested we found them a good size, very nice, smooth and clean. Since we have been troubled so much with the potatoe rot I have planted my potatoes on dry ground, and have used salt in the way described above to good advantage, and from long experience, I am satisfied that it is a great preventive of the rot.

Since living in Readfield I broke up a field having a swale about one rod wide, running across one corner. I planted potatoes on both sides of this swale; on one side I put manure in the hill and on the other side, put in rock salt. When we harvested them we found those where the manure was put, two-thirds rotten, and where the salt was put, perfectly sound, smooth and clean, and there never was the least appearance of rot about them, although they were the long reds, (a kind that is very apt to rot.)

Three years ago I broke up two-thirds of an acre of poor land, and not having any common stable manure to put on it, I sowed on (after harrowing over once,) eight bushels of salt, and then harrowed it in and planted potatoes and peas. They came up as strong and grew as rank as they would have done had there been a heavy coat of dressing plowed in.

I have used salt, occasionally, for many years on my corn, putting it on the hill before hoeing, as we do ashes. A few years since I planted a piece of corn of about one acre. On one-third I put ashes, one-third plaster and on the other third salt. When the cornstalk was fully grown, I took a friend into the field, and, viewing the corn at a distance, (my friend not knowing of my experiments,) I asked him what part of that field he thought looked the best, and he immediately pointed to that part where the salt was put on. The salt was put on to the poorest part of the ground. From experiments I

am fully satisfied that it is not good policy to put salt in the hill, either by itself or mixed with composts, it being too strong for the young roots.

Owing to my limited means I have not been enabled to make a thorough experiment with salt in laying my ground down to grass, but I will here introduce a witness, whose unwilling testimony will have great weight:

It is well known by every man in the vicinity of Readfield Corner, that one of our merchants or traders, more properly speaking, almost invariably cuts a very heavy crop of hay, and generally two crops each season. A few years since I went to this trader to get some salt to put on my corn. He wanted to know what use I was going to put it to? I told him that I was going to put in on my land. Says he, *it wont do any good will it?* I told him that I thought it would, and then I gave him an account of the English method of using salt, (to which I referred above.) He answered me in these words, viz:—"That is the very secret why I get so much hay." And then he told me how he used it. He said that he put on six bushels to the acre, and harrowed it in before sowing his grain and grass seed.

There is one peculiar feature in the effects of salt when put into the ground, it serves to make the ground very light and mellow. I have noticed when I put salt in the hill, that it would pulverize the ground through to the top, and thought at first, it was the work of the ants, but found, on examination, it was caused by the salt.

I have given these different experiments to show the many ways that salt can be used, and if you think any of them are worth anything you can use them as it seemeth good. STORER PIERCE.

Wool.—The Cleveland (Ill.) Herald says that high prices for wool are current in that city, notwithstanding the receipts are larger than last year: "Ten of the principal wool houses here have purchased and received in Cleveland about one million five hundred thousand pounds of wool, for which at least \$675,000 have been paid. As far as we can learn, not more than half the wool purchased has yet arrived, and we shall be much mistaken if the quantity of wool purchased and received here does not exceed three million pounds, for which nearly one million four hundred thousand dollars will have been paid in cash. Besides the amounts included in the above statement, there are considerable quantities purchased by Cleveland houses, but shipped East from other points; and large quantities pass through the city, which, not being purchased by Cleveland houses, are not included in our figures."

The Warrenton (Va.) Flag, describing the wool crop of Col. John Walden for the present year, says: "From a flock of 1,000 head of Merino sheep, he has clipped this season, about 4,000 lbs. of wool, which has already been engaged by a Richmond manufacturer, and will bring him near \$2,000. To this handsome profit may be added \$1,000 more, being from the muttons sold, and the natural increase of the flock. Next year his profits will be still greater, and continue to increase from year to year as his flock enlarges."

A GOOD RULE.—A man who is very rich now, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied: "My father taught me never to play until my work was finished, and never to spend my money until I had earned it. If I had but one hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour, and after this I was allowed to play; and then I could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity."



## Rural Architecture.

## HOW TO BUILD YOUR COUNTRY HOUSES.

BY CHAS. DUGGIN, ARCHITECT, 532 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Rural Architecture is a branch of the profession that may be considered as having more latitude in fancy and design than any other; requiring greater thought, taste and judgment to compose the parts of which it consists, and demanding a more correct

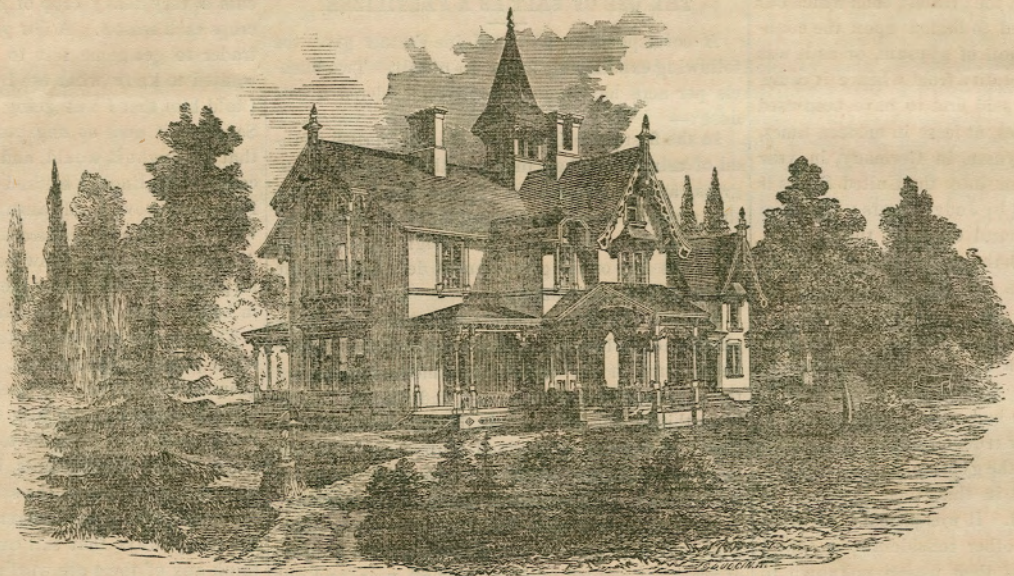
house not being confined, how much better a plan can be made by going on to the ground where we purpose building, and staking out the rooms so as to command all the different pleasing views the selected spot may afford, allowing some rooms to project beyond the others, thus obtaining a side view, and placing those rooms but little used in the least desirable portion of the house.

Another objection is often raised against irregular shaped houses compared with square ones, on the score of the cost. This is also an error. In a square

ment, and in every way more pleasing and picturesque in its appearance.

Accompanying these remarks, I offer a design of a house that was built last year in New Jersey. It is situated in a beautiful and picturesque district, on the slope of the eastern range of hills, and midway between North and South Orange.

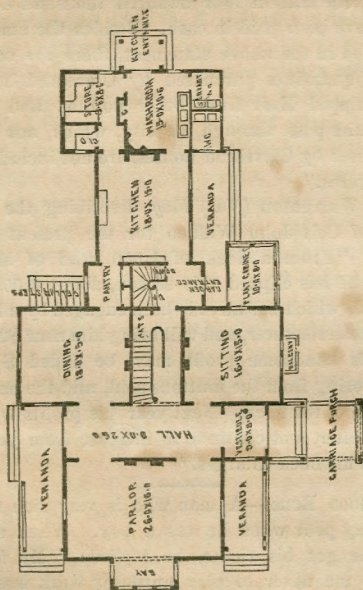
Its southern and western rooms look towards the western range of the Orange Mountains, which are studded with country villas and grounds, making this portion of the house the part where the best



RESIDENCE OF C. M. SAXTON, ORANGE, N. J.

eye for the picturesque, to design an edifice that will harmonize with its intended locality and with the surrounding scenery or local objects.

In a country residence we rarely find that which suits one location equally appropriate for another. Consequently it is often the case that the same design, much admired in one spot, is passed without inviting the least interest in another; showing very plainly that the surroundings in one instance add to, while in the other they detract from, its intrinsic beauty.



Many have the idea that a square house with a hall through the centre can be made more convenient than one of irregular shape; this is decidedly a wrong impression, as I shall endeavor to show. If confined to four straight lines, forming a parallelogram for the outward boundary of our house, of course we are necessitated to place the rooms in certain positions, whether that be desirable or not; but on the contrary, the outward boundary of the

house with a hall through the centre, I have almost always found there is considerable space lost in passages made necessary from the fixed positions of the rooms; whereas, in an irregular house, this may be avoided by placing your different apartments so as to be entered from one small hall.

But perhaps the most important item of reduction, or rather set-off, between the cost of irregular and square houses, is the verandah. If we take a square house and require to have a verandah from all the rooms, it becomes necessary to continue it entirely

rooms should be situated.

Its carriage porch, its verandahs and plant cabinet, its fine bay window and balconies, its handsome gables and ornamental cupolas, give to this house an expression of elegance, combined with all the comfort and convenience that a villa residence can well afford; and I am much deceived if this does not prove a favorite among the readers of this magazine.

*The Arrangement.*—The principal entrance to the house is on the south side, and under a wide and lofty carriage porch, from which double doors lead into a vestibule, paved with encaustic tile. The hall is 90x260, from which ready access is had to the parlor, sitting-room, and dining-room.

The staircase is placed in a side hall, which also answers the purpose of a passage way to the kitchen portion of the building; under the principal stairs is provided a closet for hats and coats.

The parlor is on the west side of the hall, and, with its embayed window, forms a noble apartment.

On the east side of the hall are located the sitting-room and dining-room—wide double doors are provided to these three rooms—and on reference to the plans it will be seen how the parlor, dining-room, sitting-room, and hall, may be used together, should occasion require it.

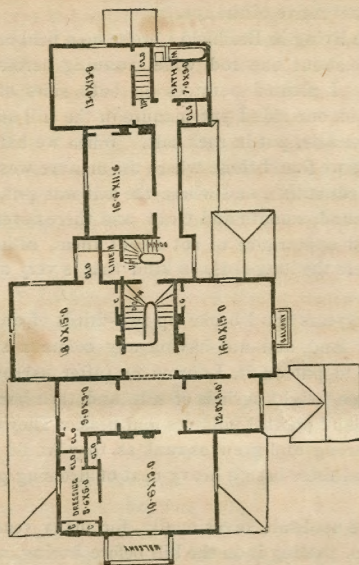
Connected with the sitting-room, by means of a sliding-window, is a plant-cabinet, which is supplied with heated air in the cold season from the furnace in the basement. The other window in the sitting-room leads to a balcony.

The dining-room is provided with three windows, one of which opens upon the verandah. This room communicates with the kitchen through the butler's pantry, in which are provided closets, shelves and other conveniences.

The kitchen is a large, well-lighted room, and, having windows on two opposite sides, can be kept thoroughly cool and ventilated. In the kitchen are fitted up a sink and dresser. The fireplace is of large size, fitted with the metropolitan range and boiler complete. Communicating with the kitchen

around the house. On the contrary, in an irregular shaped house, if the plan be judiciously contrived, one verandah may be made to answer for several rooms.

It must not be understood from these remarks, that I maintain that an irregular house is in all cases cheaper than a square one; but I do say, that when properly arranged, it can be built as cheaply, and be decidedly more convenient in its arrange-





is a wash-room, store-room and kitchen-closet; the wash-room is provided with fire-place and wash-trays, as shown in the plans.

In connection with the wash-room is a water closet for the use of the servants.

It is a pity that the plan of providing a water-closet in the main building is not more generally adopted, instead of the unsightly out-buildings we so often see; for do what we will to conceal it, by either making it an ornamental structure, or endeavoring to hide it by means of planting shrubbery, we still have it there, and cannot deceive ourselves as to its use. As to the objection on the score of expense, it actually costs less to put this convenience in the house than in a separate building; the slight additional plumbing really requiring a less amount than the extra outlay required to build an out-building, and afterwards surrounding it with lattice-work and shrubbery, or some other cunning device.

The back staircase is provided between the main portion of the building and the kitchen, and is carried up from the cellar to the third story. In this back staircase hall is provided the garden entrance, eading into a verandah, which communicates with a water-closet for the use of the family.

The arrangement of the chambers in the second story is very convenient, each room having a separate entrance from the hall. The small rooms over the hall may be fitted up with closets and converted into dressing-rooms if deemed desirable. The principal chamber is placed over the parlor, and is provided with ample closet room, and dressing-room attached. The window on the west side opens on a covered balcony, which is shown on the picture of the exterior.

The servants' chamber and bath-room are provided over the kitchen portion. The bath-room is fitted up with bath, wash-basin and water-closet, and is heated by a register connected with a hot-air chamber back of the kitchen-range. The tank is placed over the bath-room.

The third story is floored and left unfurnished; there is, however, in the main portion of the house, ample room for three good chambers with closets and store-room.

The cellar extends under the whole building, thus providing ample accommodations for the store-room, milk-room, root-cellar, coal-cellar, and furnace. That part of the cellar under the store-room and wash-room, is enclosed up solid in cement, and is made to answer the purpose of a cistern to receive the rain-water from the roof, thus saving the expense of building one outside.

The height of the cellar is seven feet. The principal rooms on the second story are twelve feet; the kitchen portion eight feet six inches. The principal room on the second story ten feet, the servants' chamber eight feet.

**Construction and Finish.**—The walls of the cellar are built of stone. The walls above the cellar are constructed of wood, and filled in with an inner coating of lathing and plastering. The outside of the frame is smooth, sheathed with one and a quarter inch tongued and grooved white pine plank, only two and a half inches wide, and joined in white lead. The roof is planked, and covered with best quality of slates, laid in mortar. All the work throughout is done with the best materials and in the best manner. All the rooms on the first and second stories are finished with cornices.

WE HAVE seen persons who gather in the parlor choicest flowers, just as they begin to open into full bloom and fragrance, lest some passer-by should tear them from the bush and destroy them. Does not God sometimes gather into heaven young and innocent children for the same reason—lest some rude hand may despoil them of their beauty?

## The Poultry House.

### THE HEN.

The following beautiful remarks are from an eminent author (Dickson), on the maternal character of the hen:

"The tenderness and solicitude of the hen for her little ones, and the alteration which maternal love has produced in her temper and her habits, are really worthy of admiration. Previously, she was ravenous, insatiable, vagrant and timid; but as soon as she becomes a mother, she becomes frugal, generous, courageous and intrepid; she assumes, indeed, all the qualities that distinguish the cock, and even carries them to a higher degree of perfection. When we see her come into the poultry-yard, surrounded by her little ones, for the first time, she seems as if she was proud of her new dignity, and took a pleasure in performing her duty. Her eyes are lively, animated, and constantly on the alert—her looks are so quick and rapid, that she could take in every object at one glance; and she appears to discover at once the smallest seed on the ground, which she points out to her young ones; and, in the clouds, the bird of prey she dreads for their sake; and giving them notice by a doleful cry, she induces them immediately to hide themselves under her protecting wings.

Incessantly taken up with the welfare of her chickens, she excites them to follow her, and to eat. She picks their food; she scratches the ground in search of worms, which she gives up to them; she stops now and then, she squats down, and forming a cradle as it were with her wings, she invites her tender offspring to come and gather round, and warm themselves beneath her. She continues to bestow these cares on them till they are of no further use to them, which takes place when the chickens are quite feathered, and when they are come to half the size they are to grow to."

**FATTENING TURKEYS.**—Much has been published of late in our agricultural journals, in relation to the alimentary properties of charcoal. It has been repeatedly asserted, that domestic fowls may be fattened on it without any other food, and that too, in a shorter time than on the most nutritive grains. I made an experiment, and must say that the result surprised me, as I had always been rather skeptical. Four turkeys were confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood, were also at the same time confined in another pen, and fed daily on the same articles, but with one pint of finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their meal and potatoes. They also had a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the meat greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

**CHOICE IN SETTING HENS.**—G. W. H., in the *Farmer and Gardener*, says: "Not every hen that rumples up her feathers and clucks, clucks, clucks, with affected matronly indignation and importance, is fit for the great duty of bringing forth a brood. A good setting hen should be large. Size is important, because of the greater amount of warmth imparted to the eggs, as well as giving the hen the ability to cover the eggs thoroughly, and thus secure regular hatching. She should be well feathered. If the hen which shows a desire for incubation, has a meager coat of feathers, try and get her out of the notion. If she will set in spite of you, give her but few eggs. Avoid cross-grained, 'fuss and feather hens.' They may do the hatching very well, but they prove poor mothers."

**HAMBURG FOWLS.**—E. S. Ralph, in *Amer. Stock Journal*, says: "They are of medium size, weigh from four to five pounds. They have a full pointed rose comb, from one and a half to two inches wide and running back to a point behind, and of a deep crimson color. Wattles and face full and of same crimson color, head small and fine; earlobes usually white; legs bluish and free from feathers. They are good layers when permitted to run at large, but do not do as well when under restraint, as they are very impatient of confinement. Although small, they are a good table fowl, ranking about second as to fineness and delicacy of flesh.

They are doubtless of Eastern origin, as they are described by Aldronaudus (one of the early writers) under the title of the "Turkish Fowls." They are imported into England from Hamburg, into which country they were undoubtedly introduced by the Levant Merchants from Turkey. The fact of their introduction into England from Hamburg, probably accounts for the name they now bear."

**IMPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.**—Arthur W. Austin, Esq., has lately received, through Sanford Howard, a Kerry bull and two Kerry heifers, which, added to the number previously in his possession, make eight of this interesting breed now on his farm. Those imported last fall have thriven remarkably, and are admired for their beauty. If no accident befalls these animals, Mr. Austin will succeed in his laudable design of establishing the breed in this country. By the same ship (the R. H. Dixey, of New York,) which brought the Kerries, Mr. Howard also imported for a gentleman of this city, a noted steeple-chasing mare from Ireland, and eight superior Cotswold sheep from Mr. Read, of Cirencester, England. Of the sheep, one ram and two ewes are for D. B. Hinman, Esq., of Westchester, Penn., one ram and two ewes for Richards Bradley, Esq., of Brattleboro', Vt., and two ewes for Albert Fearing, Esq., of Hingham, Mass.—*Boston Cultivator.*

**MR. CONGER'S SALE.**—The sale of horses, cattle and swine, advertised by Hon. A. B. Conger, late President of the New York State Agricultural Society, took place at Waldburg, near Haverstraw, on the 27th of June. We have seen no detailed account of the sale, but, from notices in various papers, infer that the prices obtained were very small. One of the editors of the *Country Gentleman*, who was present, says—"The best prices, rather, at this time, were those obtained by the Ayrshires; the Short-horns and Devons brought little more than fair rates for milch cows or other practical purposes." One of the causes assigned for the failure of the sale, is the "terror of the Massachusetts cattle disease."

**THE SUNFLOWER (*Helianthus Annuus*).**—The oil of the sunflower is fully equal to the best olive, and can be grown for half the money which the latter costs. For culinary purposes the sunflower can be produced for less money than lard or lard oil, and it is always more healthy. The sunflower is grown, on a very small scale, by a great many persons mostly in the garden, as an ornament. A large field, when in bloom, would be the most beautiful sight which a farm could present. It should be planted in rows about the same as Indian corn, the same width apart and the same number of stalks in the hill. The ploughing and hoeing should be the same. The yield per acre is about the same as Indian corn, and the seed is thought to be worth twice as much. The stalk and the oil cake are very rich in potash, and must be returned to the soil—the oil cake after being fed to cattle. The oil is composed, almost entirely, of elements derived from the atmosphere. Hence the exportation of the oil would not exhaust our soils so much as do the grains and meats.





## The Rural Register,

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SAMUEL SANDS, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.  
S. SANDS MILLS, }

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 1, 1860.

### THE CROPS IN MARYLAND.

The following, from Col. O. Bowie, is in response to the request of the Executive Committee of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, for the Vice Presidents to furnish a statement of the result of the crops up to the 1st of August. We hope the other officers of the Society will promptly respond to the request as Col. Bowie has done.

SAMUEL SANDS, ESQ.

SECRETARY OF THE MD. STATE AG. SOCIETY:

Dear Sir:—In compliance with the resolution of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, requesting the Vice Presidents from each county to report for publication in the *Rural Register* and *American Farmer*, the yield of the wheat crop in their respective counties, I regret to be compelled to put the crop of Prince George's at scarcely, if any, more than one-third of an average. This is owing mainly to the unprecedented ravages of the fly and joint worm, which in some instances amounted to a total destruction of entire crops. I know of some farmers who scarcely made their seed of some fields that were not reaped; and in my own crop, I ploughed up about fifty acres the first week of June, and planted in corn.

I have reliable and accurate information from such parts of the county as I have not visited in person, and while the great bulk of the county is as represented above, I know of no field giving even an average, much less a first-rate yield. The quality of the grain is, in many cases, also very defective.

The corn is suffering from, for this season of the year, an unprecedented drought, which has also affected tobacco very injuriously—preventing, in some cases, any thing like a full crop being planted.

ODEN BOWIE.

Fair Haven, Prince George's Co., July 21st, 1860.

Since the reception of Col. Bowie's letter, we have received the following from E. Lloyd, Jr. Esq. Vice President for Talbot county:

Talbot County, near Easton, July 21st, 1860.

SAMUEL SANDS, ESQ.

SECRETARY OF THE MD. STATE AG. SOCIETY:

Sir:—In compliance with a resolution passed at the "Meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society," held in Baltimore on 5th of June last, requesting the Vice Presidents for the different counties in the State, to give, at an early day, the probable yield of the wheat crop of the present harvest, I annex a resolution passed by

the Trustees of the Agricultural Society—for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, of a recent date—from which you will find the views of a dozen farmers; and this expression of the crop of the county, is not based alone on the result of their own crops, but on the information they have received of their neighbors, and as these gentlemen reside in different sections of the county, it is fair to presume they represent as accurate a result as can be obtained. And I have also endeavored to obtain outside of our society the information the State Society desired by their resolution, and from all sources can obtain no information which can possibly give us the hope that the crop will exceed a two-third yield, and very much fear it will be but little over half a crop, and that of very indifferent quality. The weather, since harvest, has been so dry that many more farmers than is usual at this early day, have finished the threshing of their wheat, and I think I give you as fair a representation of its yield as can be obtained. The corn crop is backward, and now suffering terribly from the extreme drought and excessive heat.

Yours, very respectfully,

EDWARD LLOYD, JR.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, held at Riverslie, the residence of Henry C. Tilghman, July 19, 1860, it was unanimously

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, the crop of wheat of Talbot county, of this year, is of inferior quality, and from one-third to one-half short of an average yield, as far as the crop has been threshed.

EDWARD L. F. HARDCASTLE, Sec'y.

### THE CROPS—THE RURAL, &c.

Extracts from our correspondence:

SPARTA, GA., July 21st, 1860.

To the Editors of the *Rural Register*:

As your head, heart and hand are engaged in the cause of the farmer and planter, you may wish to hear from the South,—I therefore offer you a short account of the seasons up to this time.

January was almost without rain, and fine weather for ploughing. February was very wet, and washing rains from the 1st of March to 28th of May. Seasons could not be finer—just enough rain to keep the land in order to plough. From the 28th of May to the 19th of June, an excess of rain, with a good deal of wind and hail; and on the last day of June the prospects of corn and cotton were never better. The weather was cool a few days after the last rain, the 19th of June, then turned warm, and has continued so up to the present time, with only three or four days cool weather; the thermometer, standing in the coolest rooms, at 96° to 102°. The result has been, the best prospects of corn have been cut off about one half, and poor fields and bad cultivation almost a failure. The drought set in about the time cotton commenced blooming, and should rain come in a few days it will be too late for the second growth to mature, and a great portion of what bolls and forms would fall off. So the prospect of cotton is extremely bad. The wheat crop was a failure for the want of a stand.

The oat crop never was better, but not a full crop, because planters did not have seed to sow. Vegetation in gardens is nearly burnt to death.

Some portions of the State are getting rains and hail storms, and a small portion of this county got rain. I cannot tell what portion of the State is suffering with this hot drought; If one half or more, provisions will be high next year. You have never seen a year, that deep preparation and shallow and level culture, has paid better than this year. Those who have cut corn roots, will not pull much corn.

Yours, very truly,

DAVID DICKSON.

Sussex county, Va.—“The wheat crop, so far as I have been able to judge, will not be an average one; the quality, as a general thing, is good, but there is deficiency in quantity. I think the injury to the wheat resulted from an over quantity of rain during the spring.”

Davenport, Iowa.—“Do not fail to change the address of my paper, as now, that I am a *bona fide* farmer, I shall peruse each number with greatly added pleasure and profit. Harvest time is upon us, and the farmers' hearts are gladdened with the now certain prospect of a most abundant one, the crops never having been better, if so good.”

Bladen county, N. C.—“I do not care to get up a club for books; I had rather invest all in your own paper, which I consider far more valuable than Bright, Downing, Cole or French. My work is gratuitous, and I loose sight of your interest and my own, and work for the farming interest, for I know of no way to promote it so rapidly and effectually, as by putting a copy of the *RURAL* in every agriculturist's hands.”

Accomac C. H., Va.—“In this vicinity, we are suffering dreadfully from want of rain. The drought has, to some extent, shortened the oat crop, which headed fully and bade fair to be very fine. Gardens suffer greatly, and corn is now beginning to show its effects. Wheat only moderately good. We have had but one small rain since May, except a few little showers of five minutes duration.”

Nottoway county, Va.—“Our crop of wheat was quite inferior, between one half and two-thirds of a crop, and I hear it is not threshing out up to expectation. Other crops are reasonable—oats very good.”

Fairfax county, Va.—“We had a terrific hail storm on the 17th of this month, which destroyed all the growing crops of corn and oats that were not cut. The fruit was beaten down, and the trees stripped. Large quantities of poultry, and a number of hogs were killed. Some of the stones were three and a half inches in diameter. The most serious effects of the storm were limited to a belt of country about a mile and a half in width, but the length is at present unknown.”

Lafayette, Pa.—“Oats are yet to cut. The crops throughout Chester and Delaware counties are unusually good. The weather is now dry and cool, and if it continues much longer, it must seriously affect the corn and young grass and stubble ground. It has been rumored that the *pleura pneumonia* existed, to some extent, in the eastern portion of this county, but I believe it is an entire mistake.”

Fredericksburg, Va.—“Yours is a very valuable periodical, and is doing much good to the agricultural community. I have received many valuable hints from it in my farming operations.”

Leves, Del.—“I have harvested my wheat crop, and find it very much injured by the fly and rust. The crop is generally short in this section. A few weeks ago, the farmers considered their prospects good for an abundant harvest, but the last two weeks have proved fatal or nearly so, and the yield will not be half an average, and that of an inferior quality.”

Goochland county, Va.—“We have had little rain for six weeks, consequently many have not finished planting tobacco; and corn is small, though a good rain, followed by seasonable weather, would give us fine crops. Oats are light, and wheat will thresh out indifferently.”

Greene county, N. C.—“I believe the *RURAL* to be useful and instructive in every branch of agriculture—in our latitude, at least—to the kitchen and dairy, to gardeners and pomologists, and I think it but just to say, that I consider the editor one of the boldest and ablest advocates and defenders of the farmer's and planter's rights and interests,



and one of their most unflinching friends in this country."

[Our modesty would bid us withhold the last sentence of our esteemed correspondent's notice, but we conclude to give his remarks, and take the opportunity of thanking him for the high compliment bestowed.]

*Nansemond county, Va.*—"I have the promise of several subscribers, and am endeavoring to obtain others. I will do every thing in my power to advance the cause of your most useful *RURAL*."

*Yorkville, S. C.*—"I have received the July numbers of the *RURAL REGISTER*, and I can truly say, I am delighted with your journal. In interest and appearance, it is far superior to any agricultural periodical I have any knowledge of. The drought in this and adjoining districts, for the last five weeks, has been very severe. The corn crop will be light. Cotton may still yield well. Wheat is short—one-third less than average crop."

*Talbot county, Md.*—"Wheat harvest over,—run the cultivators through the corn field, leaving it like an ash bed, and prospering. Oats—harvest near at hand. We have yet threshed no wheat, but hope the yield of both wheat and oats will prove saving crops, though the former was much injured by the joint worm and fly. We have had here but a mere sprinkle of fine rain since July came in, and are beginning to suffer for want of more moisture. The early corn is now in tassel, as all would soon be could we have a blessed rain. Its state is very critical, and if not soon watered will suffer, though its roots are now pretty well shaded by its expanded leaves, yet looking dark green from the first to the last blade."

*Hancock county, Ga.*—"We are yet suffering for want of rain. Our crops are quite poor. Both corn and cotton cannot, under the most favorable circumstances, make half a crop."

*Kent county, Del.*—"The wheat crop, so far as I have heard from, in this county, (and a considerable portion of it I am familiar with,) is what may be called a failure. One of my neighbours sowed between forty and fifty bushels, and manured the whole with compost and barn yard manure. He harvested one hundred and fifty bushels, weighing about fifty pounds. Another field, near by, that was considered the brag field for miles around, yielded two hundred and fifty bushels for sixty acres, on one of my little farms. The tenant used near three tons of Peruvian guano, and cut one hundred and eighty bushels. For this wheat, most of the ground was fallowed in July and August, and sowed at the time he thought most favorable. The fly did not injure it so much as some unaccountable operation of the weather at harvest. The blades of the wheat rusted early, but we did not apprehend anything from this, but from this or some other cause, the wheat died, instead of ripening maturely. And this has been the great disaster to the crops. My own crop is just about half what the straw should have yielded, about eleven and a half bushels to the acre; whereas, I should have had twenty, and have had, from the same field eighteen bushels per acre with a less amount of fertilizers. My wheat weighed sixty pounds, and is about as good as the best that I have seen. I believe the county will not have over half a crop in quantity. A destructive hail storm passed through the western edge of this county, near the Maryland line, doing much damage to the crops, especially to the corn. Many fields are said to be entirely destroyed, whole ones, in the eastern side have been burning up with drought. We are, however, cheered this morning with a refreshing shower, which makes our hearts glad, and some of us at least feel thankful to Him whose providence is over all."

WITHOUT good nature, man is but a better kind of vermin.

**THE COTTON CROP.**—The prospect for a fine cotton crop, which had been prevalent up to the 1st of July, has probably had an unfavorable effect on the European market. The continued drought, however, experienced since these reports of the crop reached England, may very materially change the appearance of things. The annexed extract from Messrs. Stolterfoht, Son & Co.'s circular, refers to the precarious condition of the Liverpool cotton market. The return of protested bills on Messrs. H. & A. Contrough and R. J. Rickerbury, causes some anxiety in New York, though the firmer tone in prices announced by the Connought—two days later—is regarded in some quarters as the result of the more hopeful feeling produced by the favorable change in harvest prospects:

"The comparison shows again a large array of figures, and a stock in all the ports exceeding 1,400,000 bales; the deliveries have diminished by 1,337 bales per week from the average up to the 1st of June. To express any opinions of the future, would be just as useless as it has been so far; with such a stock we depend more than usually upon accidents which cannot be foreseen. We reduce prices throughout  $\frac{3}{4}$ d per lb., and call middling Orleans nominally  $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. Uplands and Mobile  $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. Surats continue in large demand, but are again  $\frac{3}{4}$ d lower. The quantity at sea from the United States is 158,000 bales against 80,000 bales last year, and from Bombay 146,000 bales against 127,000 bales."

The New Orleans *Bulletin*, says: "We fear that the crops of the South have received serious injury within the last month. Not for years has so long and so severe a drought been experienced in the Southern States. In some sections no rain of any consequence has fallen since the first of April. This is especially true of Texas, certain parishes in this State, and middle Georgia, in which latter section, according to a writer in a Georgia paper, more rain has been known to fall in twenty-four hours than has been had there since the first of January. These, it may be said, are exceptional cases. True. But there is now but little difference in the condition of the crops in most of the cotton States. Our accounts from various districts of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and our own State, are, to say the least, discouraging. Crops in these States have been not only oppressed by a drought unprecedented in its duration, but within the last month they have had to struggle for existence in the face of a sun of almost a torrid brilliance and power, dewless nights, and the prevalence (in some districts) of high scorching winds, which shriveled up vegetation as if a sirocco had passed over it."

**BREADSTUFFS IN EUROPE.**—We continue to hear of the unfavorable appearance of the grain crops in Europe, though, at the last accounts, the weather was better than it had been—still there is no doubt a very short crop of breadstuffs will be made, and a heavy demand, which has already commenced, will be made for supplies from this country. The *Baltimore American*, says: "At the Corn Exchange wheat has been coming forward quite freely, and large sales are making to both shippers and millers, but prices are more irregular than we have ever before seen them." The *Philadelphia Ledger*, says: "There is great demand for vessels at this port, at this present time, in consequence of large shipments of wheat and flour to Liverpool and London. Several large ships are now loading at our wharves with flour and grain for these ports."

**PATENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR 1859.**—We have received from the Commissioner of Patents, a few copies of the Agricultural Report for 1859. We will take pleasure in distributing them to those of our friends who may apply.

## CULTURE OF THE CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY.

"A friend and reader," who writes to us from Winchester, Virginia, asks "where the fullest and best information is to be found upon the cultivation of the currant and gooseberry." We know of no special work upon the subject of either, but our correspondent will find all that it is really necessary for him to know in the *RURAL* for September 15th and November 1st, 1859-60. We have frequently stated our conviction that the currant might be made very profitable to any one who would embark in the business systematically, in connection with other small fruits. There is this advantage in cultivating the currant, as also with regard to the grape—what can not be marketed may be converted into a delicious wine. In an answer to another question, we reply that currants may be planted in an orchard and tilled with the trees; but in such a case the orchard should be subjected, annually, to garden culture. There is, moreover, this further difficulty: the fruit trees will, after a few years, cast too much shade. We therefore should advise wherever currants are planted on a large scale, to plant them by themselves, and make their cultivation a special object. The gooseberry does not succeed well in our latitude, being too much subject to mildew. We do not know of any wash "that will preserve horses and cattle from annoyance by flies"—or at least, none that we can confidently recommend.

## FINE SAMPLES OF ITALIAN BARLEY.

We have had the pleasure of receiving from our old friend Thos. S. Jones, of Baltimore county, six remarkably fine heads of Italian Barley, as specimens of a crop raised by him. The samples sent us consist of two kinds—the first being of the species popularly known as "six rowed winter Barley"—*Hordeum hexastichum*, and the other as "two rowed Barley"—*Hordeum distichum*. The heads of both species are well filled, the grain heavy and plump, and the straw as stout and clean as could be desired. We should like to learn what the acreable product turns out to be, when brought to the test of the bushel measure. Barley has generally been regarded as an uncertain crop with us in this latitude—but if it can be demonstrated that with ordinary care in preparing the soil and sowing the grain, it is not more uncertain than wheat or rye—its freedom from diseases that are common to other cereals ought to bring it into more general cultivation, in view of the large demand which has recently sprung up for it for malting purposes.

**DEATH OF JOSEPH GALES, Esq.**—This gentleman, so widely known as the able editor of the *National Intelligencer*, died in Washington on Saturday evening, July 21st. Mr. Gales was born near Sheffield, England, in 1786, and with his father emigrated to this country at the age of seven years. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, and in 1807 settled in Washington as the assistant editor of the *Intelligencer*, of which, a short time after, he became the sole proprietor. In 1813, Mr. Seaton became associated with him, and the *Intelligencer* was then changed from a tri-weekly to a daily paper, in which form it has ever since continued. The death of Mr. Gales will be universally regretted, distinguished as he has been for his integrity, courtesy and many virtues.

The Editor of the *RURAL*, in consequence of indisposition, has been absent much of the time during the past month, which, he hopes, will be received as an excuse for any short-comings in regard to his correspondence, &c. He expects, by the 1st of August, to be at his post with renewed health and vigor.



The writer of the following has given us his name, though he has withheld it from his communication. We at first hesitated about publishing it, unless the name accompanied it, but have concluded to insert it, and will give Dr. Stewart's reply if he desires to make one. Without intending, in any manner, to participate in the controversy, we would simply remark, that the means recommended by Dr. S. of baking by fire, changes the guano from an insoluble to a soluble state for the purposes of agriculture:

NEW YORK, July 19th, 1860.

To the Editors of the Rural Register:

In reference to the articles upon *Coprolites* and *Calcined Mexican Guano*, in the Rural Register and American Farmer, of July, by Dr. Stewart, since he professes to teach the public, may not a young chemist direct attention to a very gross inconsistency in his statement as to the solubility of bone phosphate of lime. For example, in the Farmer, he speaks of the phosphate of lime in coprolites, and which is merely hardened by atmospheric influences, as nearly insoluble, and unsuited for fertilizing purposes; while, in the Register, he recommends the baking by fire of poor phosphatic guanos, as a means of rendering their phosphates of lime available in agriculture.

FILTERING PAPER.

Among the many notices of the RURAL, by our friends of the press, we extract the following from the Annapolis Republican. We thank our friends of that paper for the highly complimentary notice:

THE RURAL REGISTER.—We acknowledge, with pleasure, the receipt of the Rural Register, of July 15th, and cheerfully recommend it to the public as the prolific source of that knowledge so essentially requisite to the attainment of perfection in the art of husbandry, and of exceeding usefulness in every family circle. With a correspondence extending throughout our whole country, in which every variety of climate and every species of soil is represented, with the experience of the past and present, with the most excellent literary and choice selections and unsurpassed typography and workmanship, it presents itself to an appreciating public the beautiful combination of usefulness and amusement. The farmer who lays out one dollar in subscribing to this unsurpassed periodical, sows good seed in a genial soil from which, monthly and yearly, he will reap a plentiful harvest of that wisdom, which can otherwise be obtained only by weary years of toil and experience.

REMARKABLE METEOR.—Many persons in this city, as well as in other sections of the country, witnessed on Friday evening last, July 20th, one of the most wonderful phenomena of the heavens that has ever been noticed. It is described as two balls of fire of a red tint, enveloped by a green colored fire, making a passage through the heavens from west to east, and continuing nearly a minute in its transit. From the extreme heat of the evening, and the great size of the body, it is thought to be electrical in its character.

IMPORTED JACKS.—A correspondent recently consulted with us about importing a jack or two. We notice, in a Southern paper, that Messrs. Jos. A. Mabry and Robert A. Marley, of Knoxville, Tenn., are advertising 17 Spanish Jacks, for sale, 2 to 4 years old, imported directly from Barcelona. The importers say that they are of fine size, color, (black) carriage and style, and are remarkable for symmetry, bone, length and vigor; and will be sold at fair prices, and on easy terms, and guaranteed to answer the purposes Providence intended in their creation. With proper attention they would pay for themselves in one or two seasons.

It is surprising how little love we can be well content with, when that love is more than the person giving it gives to anybody else.

WHEAT—SEED FROM THE NORTH OR SOUTH?—In a recent number, the suggestion was made that it would be advisable to obtain seed wheat from the South instead of the North. This is contrary to the usual idea upon the subject, but we gave it for the consideration of our readers. A correspondent of the Genesee Farmer objects to the doctrine, for the following reasons:

First.—That all plants are thermometers, with their zero points or vegetation degrees, below which the vital principle is congealed, and above the same is vegetable life and activity. This degree is different in each different plant, each having its own degree of vegetation or point of departure.

Second.—Plants, after vegetation has commenced, require also a certain amount or quantum of heat, not any certain duration or continuation thereof. It is the amount, not the duration, that is essential to mature plants. "It is plain that a great heat during a short period must produce the same effect on plants with a less degree of heat during a longer term." Nor will any one doubt, but there is a greater amount of heat in a given number of days, multiplied by a mean Southern temperature, than there is in the same number of days multiplied by a mean Northern temperature. If we are right—and we are supported by the very highest authority—then two propositions or results must follow: 1st, the degree of vegetation is reached earlier in the season South than it would be at the North. 2d, the amount of heat is realized in fewer days South than at the North, which is an additional amount of time gained.

So when the effect of both is appreciated, it will be found that Northern trees, tulips, roses, and wheat, will vegetate before, bloom sooner, and ripen earlier, South, than they would have done at the North. We know that Northern autumn and winter apples become summer and fall fruit further South.

If these facts prove anything, it is, that if we want wheat that will ripen earlier, it should come from the North, because it will commence growing sooner and ripen in fewer days. The reverse of all this would follow from planting Southern wheat.

TURNER'S "EXCELSIOR"—No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO AND SOLUBLE PHOSPHATES.—We refer our readers to the additional strong array of testimonials offered on the 1st page of the Rural, by the Messrs. J. J. & F. Turner, as to the quality of the "Excelsior," both as a speedy and permanent fertilizer. The testimonials are from some of our most intelligent and successful farmers, who testify that their experiments with the "Excelsior" have been successful and profitable, and will continue its application.

REESE'S PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN (OR MANIPULATED) GUANO.—We call the attention of all interested to an advertisement of this old firm in the manipulation of guano. Their extensive establishment is supplied with all the latest improvements for the manipulation of guanos, and it justly ranks among the pioneers in the combination of Phosphatic and Ammoniacal Guanos.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY.—We call attention to this new Agency of Messrs. McCann & Hague, and can confidently recommend it to the patronage of merchants and others who desire to avail themselves of this medium to advance their business.—Our friends of the Press abroad who may form a business connection with this firm, may rely upon their integrity and promptness. They are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Printing Material.

DON'T LIVE in hope with your arms folded; fortune smiles on those who roll up their sleeves, and put their shoulders to the wheel.

CHANGE of weather finds discourse for fools.

## Horticultural.

### VALUE OF MULCHING.

From a chapter on this subject by Mr. W. R. Cap-pock, of Buffalo, N. Y., in the Horticulturist, we make the following extract:

Last spring I decided to remove a dozen beautiful dwarf pears into my lawn. They were ten years old, and had borne well for years. The trees were carefully taken up, and as carefully planted. For a time all looked well; but soon, alas! feebleness was plainly visible; a portion of them shed their leaves entirely, and the knowing ones said they were "gone." Not so, however. I mulched the surface of the ground for a circumference of eight feet, and then I mulched the trees. They were ten feet high. Stakes twelve feet long were placed around each tree; the branches were drawn together, and tied with listing, and then a cotton sheet was wound around the whole. Night and morning, with a syringe, the branches were moistened; no water to the roots. In three or four weeks the buds began to swell, and at mid-summer they were in full foliage again. The sheet was gradually removed, and during a rainy time entirely so. Some of them made several inches of new wood, while others set some fruit, which, as a matter of course, was taken off. Of the twelve, eleven have entirely recovered. The twelfth, during severe gales, had the sheet badly torn, and so left. It is feeble, and may not recover.

Some years since I made an experiment to test the utility of mulching specifically. I took up two dwarf pears, two years old, trimmed their roots and pruned their tops alike, and replanted within ten feet of each other. One I mulched three inches deep with tan-bark; the other was left without anything. In the fall I took up both trees for examination. The mulched tree showed innumerable new rootlets, while the other had no visible sign of any change, other than the granulation of the cut.—The mulched tree made plenty of new wood; the unmulched very little—yet both seemed in good health.

At another time I employed a man to take some fifty pears, four years old, (standard); each as lifted to be replaced in the hole and slightly covered, intending to plant them some days hence. Upon taking them up subsequently, I found the rascal had cut all the roots off close to the stem, so that each would readily go into a half bushel measure. Determined, if possible, to save them, I hit upon this experiment: a load of tan-bark was procured, and the trees buried two feet deep, save a portion of the tops; there they lay until spring, when the tan was removed from the branches. The 15th of May, I planted them on the north side of a fence (shade), for a recuperative period. New roots had put forth in tan. They came out fresh; all lived, and have done well.

Three years since a piece of land came into my possession, having at a prominent point a pear wilding, probably fifteen years old. At first I concluded to cut it down. But on reflection—a tree being easier cut down than built up—I determined to make an experiment with it. I had finished grafting some weeks before, and had thrown a small bundle of Bartlett scions in the wood-house. Upon the 12th of May, I picked up those dry scions, headed every branch of the tree, excepting one, to within five inches of their base—cleft grafted them, eight in number—one in each branch, the branches being about an inch thick. Six of the scions I covered entirely with dissolved shellac. The other two were left as usual. The six grew finely, while the two died out! This season the tree bore some very fine specimens. Now, it may be said this case is irrelevant; but not so. The scions were mulched—that is, evaporation was checked so long as needed.



We should not forget the fact, that all our popular fruits are entirely artificial. The normal condition of the plant has become changed. Their tissues have become lax, and their constitution more or less enfeebled. The wilding has strong and vigorous roots, with generally a long tap-root.—Their wood is firmer, of closer texture, and possesses a much greater vitality, and hence needs not those aids practice finds necessary to employ, to insure success with our more edible fruits. There are some certain varieties of our high-bred fruits, whose peculiar habits enable them to bear much better than others the alternating influence of drought and moisture—the Heart and Bigarreau cherries, for instance. Their roots penetrate deeply into the soil, while the roots of the Duke and Morello varieties are horizontal and near the surface, and especially need mulching. But of all fruit trees, none require mulching so positive as the dwarf pear. The quince roots are fibrous, and lie near the surface; a continuous and large draft of properly eliminated sap is demanded by a vigorous growing top, which should it fail only temporally, growth ceases, and a *stunt* is the result, which rarely recovers itself.—Tolerable care in planting, with a suitable mulch, will insure the safety of at least eight of every ten; while eight-tenths die or fail to do well without it.

In transplanting trees, stones of all sizes, and bricks, whole or broken—not rejecting bones—I have an especial favor for. They are placed in suitable position among the roots. They are called “mulchers,” and have, I conceive, a valuable office to perform. They not only drain the soil, but keep it moist and cool at midsummer. They are, in fact, a “mulch” of the second degree. On the 10th of September, ult., I planted an acre of strawberries. The weather was hot and very dry; the soil had been several times ploughed in July and August, and was *very dry*. The plants as taken up were carried to the shade of a tree, where they were trimmed, that is, part of the leaves were cut off, and the roots shortened one-half with a pair of scissors. They were then dipped in soft mud, and carried to the planter in a basket, three or four hundred at a time. A German woman planted, while another followed close on with the tan-cart, and dropped flat upon the plant about two or three quarts of wet tan.—When all was so done, the cultivator was run lightly through, leaving all neat and smooth. Had some novice seen the plat at this time, he would have gazed in wonderment at the conical heaps of tan—rarely any of the leaves were visible. Subsequent rains, however, partially uncovered them, and in about three weeks after I sent the planter with some score of plants to re-plant misses. She brought full two-thirds of them back, as not required. They have now, November 10th, made new leaves, and are strong for the winter. Pray now, what am I indebted to for these successes, if not to MULCHING?

DOWNING'S MULBERRY.—This fruit is receiving some attention. Downing, thus describes it: “Originated here from seed of *Multicaulis*. Tree very vigorous and very productive, an estimable variety surpassed by none except the Black English, and possesses the same rich sub-acid flavor. It continues bearing a long time. Fruit cylindric, one and a quarter inches long, and nearly a half inch in diameter. Color, maroon, or an intense blue black at full maturity. Flesh, juicy, rich, sugary with a sprightly vinous flavor.” Another writer says: I have never before known a fruit that gave such universal delight, suiting all palates, and equally excellent with cream and sugar for the table, or freshly gathered from the tree to eat from the hand. In puddings they are very good, in pies unsurpassable. The trees are picturesque, hardy and rapid growers. They give fruit early, which improves in quality and size as the trees advance in age, and never fail of yielding a profuse crop for more than two months of the season when such fruit is most wanted.

#### CAUSES OF THE FAILURE OF YOUNG ORCHARDS.

In travelling about the country, one can hardly fail of being struck with the paucity of young orchards in a flourishing condition. The traveler sees now and then a small enclosure set out to apple trees, which in a great majority of cases exhibit anything but a healthy, flourishing appearance. Those that are not already dead maintain but a feeble existence; but often the trees are either dry sticks, with a lot of little sprouts growing up from their roots, or miserable sickly looking things with now and then a tuft of leaves on their limbs. To what shall we attribute the cause of this state of things? Why is it that there are so few thrifty young orchards? In reply to these questions we answer:

1. The failure is more frequently from having the work improperly done. Often from the ground not being properly prepared, or being of an improper character. It is useless to attempt to grow fruit trees in grass land without any sort of cultivation, as many men do, not even mulching or hoeing around the trunks. That trees fail to flourish when thus used is not to be wondered at.

Others select ground in which the water line is very near the surface, and take no measures to remove the water from the over-charged soil that renders it cold and sour, and thus having no depth of root, the leaves turn yellow, they linger awhile then die—fairly drowned out. Others adopt the other extreme and plant on a dry and gravelly knoll where the soil has never been stirred more than three or four inches deep, without any kind of mulch, and if a dry season ensues, their trees dry up and perish; or if the two or three first seasons prove favorable, and their trees live, they make but slow growth, are a long while coming into bearing, and never produce much.

Others fail from improper setting. Either from not understanding their work, or for want of time and a “make-do-system” of driving things, they dig a little hole in the unprepared soil—grass ground perhaps—thrust in the tree with its roots twisted or doubled up, throw on the clods, stamp down the earth upon the roots, and bid it live and flourish. Men who treat their trees in this way ought not to expect their trees to live. To merely maintain existence is all that the most vigorous tree could do under such treatment, and if it does this it does well, without ever producing an apple.

2. Another cause of failure is the condition of the trees when taken from the nursery. The soil is excessively rich, with forcing manures, in order to grow straight smooth trees; and in order to hurry them into market. What is the result? The impetus given to the scion, after being engrafted forces it to the height of four or five feet the first year.—The over-grown scion has a large pith and in the end becomes a rotten-hearted, diseased tree. None of the difficulties are ever encountered in growing seedling trees, that attach to nursery-grafted trees. It is seldom that a seedling tree left to itself fails of maturing. No matter how bad the usage it may receive it will still persist in living, if in no other way, in a mat of dwarfed and thorny shrubs.—Why this difference? It is because the seedling grows more slowly, consequently is more hardy, healthy, sound and enduring. Hence this fact affords a suggestion that may be turned to good practical account, which is—grow seedling trees and leave the grafting for an after consideration. This seems to us to be the safest way.—*N. Y. Rural American.*

THE lust of power has no empire in the greatest souls. He that knew best what is in man, would have no earthly crown, but one that was “platted with thorns.”

GOOD CHARACTER is above all things else.

#### USEFUL RECIPES.

FRUIT WINES.—Wine may be made from the currant, rhubarb, strawberry, blackberry, raspberry, and gooseberry, of excellent quality. Inferior but quite palatable wines may be made from parsnip and many other roots. While we admit that the true wine must be made from the grape, still, for want of a more appropriate name for beverages made from fruits other than the grape, we call them wines.

The great mistake in these manufactures is in the use of sugar of an inferior quality; double refined is not sufficiently pure to manufacture either of these wines of the best quality; treble refined sugar should be used; that of inferior kind contains gum, and after the fermentation this gum becomes fetid, and its disagreeable odor has to be overcome at the expense of the odor of the fruit, and therefore it should never be used. Brown sugar, no matter of how good a quality, will not make wine; for when fermented, that portion which is like molasses in flavor, if separated from the sugar, as in the process of refining, becomes a rank gum, and not sufficiently delicate as the preserving alcohol of the result. When grapes are fermented, the sugar or saccharine matter is not converted into rum, but into an undistilled brandy of an unobjectional flavor.

In making fruit wines, alcohol should never be added; a sufficient quantity will be produced by the fermentation to preserve the product, and any further addition injures the quality and arrests the fermentation. When alcohol is added, fruit wines do not improve at all by age.

The common practice of racking cider has caused many to rack fruit wine; this is wrong. When the proper amount of the juice of a fruit, and treble refined sugar in solution, is placed in a barrel with the bung loose, in a cellar of even temperature, fermentation will readily commence, and will proceed until the sugar, or a portion of it, is converted into alcohol, when it will cease. The buffy coat which rises to the surface, will then settle and attach itself to the cask; the bung should then be driven in, and in six months the wine may be drawn off and bottled. No alcohol will be necessary to keep it.—*Working Farmer.*

HOW THE BITE OF A DOG SHOULD BE TREATED.—Dr. Stephen Ware, of Boston, in his testimony in a recent case which grew out of injuries from the bite of a dog, furnished the following valuable advice:

In the case of the bite by a dog where the teeth of the animal penetrated the flesh, whether the dog was known to be mad or not, he should use the same precautions. He would wash the wound with warm water, extract all the virus possible by sucking the wound with his lips, and then cauterize it deeply with the caustic most readily obtained, but should use potash if it could be procured at once. The time in which the effects of the bite of a rabid dog would be seen, varied from two to three days to as many years; but if no effects were felt after two or three months, as a general thing the patient might feel himself safe. Bites made through clothing are seldom productive of much harm, as even if the dog is mad, the clothing absorbs the virus before the teeth reach the flesh. Most of all the fatal cases occurred where the person was bitten on some naked part. Concerning the possibility of a cure in a real case of hydrophobia, nothing was said.

THE STRIPED BUG.—A practical farmer, in the Dollar Newspaper, gives the following recipe for this destructive insect:—Dissolve two ounces of aloes in a gallon of warm water, and apply with a garden syringe; or if you do not possess this useful instrument, sprinkle the vines well in any manner. The remedy is simple, and said to be sure.

CURRANT WINE.—One quart currant juice, two quarts soft water, four pounds best brown sugar.



## Ladies Department.

## POEM FOR LOVERS.

The following poem of "Love's Comparisons" exhausts the subject.

"The lover  
Sighing like a furnace, with a woeful ballad  
Made to his mistress' eyebrow,"

May suspend his poetry. Here are faces and comparisons which he may read and sigh over to his heart's content. Indeed, the author of this very pretty production has furnished the lovers with a whole volume, and laid them under lasting obligations.

## LOVE'S COMPARISONS.

Oh! bright is the rose when the sunshine is glinting,  
And painting its petals with hues from above;  
But warmer than ever its exquisite tinting,  
The rich glowing cheek of the maid that I love.

And jetty the gloss on the plumes of the raven,  
And flossy the twine which the silk worms have wove,  
But darker, and softer, and radiant of heaven,  
The bright flowing hair of the maid that I love.

Inviting the cherry which welcomes the kiss  
Of the sun, as it streams through the fruit-laden grove;  
But what shall describe the Elysium of bliss,  
That dwells on the lips of the maid that I love.

Deep blue are the coralline caves of the ocean,  
Reflecting the azure of heaven above;  
But deeper, and bluer, and full of devotion,  
The soft liquid eyes of the maid that I love.

And airy the zephyr, whose balmy breath brings  
Sunny dreams of delight from Arabian grove;  
But lighter than even his bliss-laden wings,  
The innocent step of the maid that I love.

And pure is the lily, just washed by the shower,  
And pure is the down on the wing of the dove;  
But pure than ever was dove or was flower,  
The taintless young soul of the maid that I love.

## THE BEST WAY TO ENDURE MATRIMONY.

Timothy Titcomb writes as follows on what is called, with exquisite irony, the divine institution:

I suppose there is a modicum of romance in most natures, and that if it gathers about any event, it is that of marriage. Most people marry their ideals. There is more or less fictitious and fallacious glory resting upon the head of every bride, which the inchoate husband believes in. Most men and women manufacture perfection in their mates by a happy process of their imaginations, and then marry them. This, of course, wears away. By the time the husband has seen his wife eat heartily of pork and beans, and, with her hair frizzled and her oldest dress on, full of the enterprise of overhauling things, he sees that she belongs to the same race as himself. And she, when her husband gets up cross in the morning, and undertakes to shave himself with cold water and a dull razor, while his suspenders dangle at his heels, begins to see that man is a very prosaic animal. In other words, there is such a thing as a honeymoon, of longer or shorter duration; and while the moonshine lasts, the radiance of the seventh heaven cannot compare with it. It is a very delicious little delirium—a febrile mental disease, which, like measles, never returns.

When the honeymoon passes away, setting behind dull mountains, or dipping silently into the stormy sea of life, the trying hour of marriage-life has come. Between the parties there are no more illusions. The feverish desire of possession has gone—vanished into gratification—and all excitement has receded. Then begins, or should begin, the business of adaptation. If they find that they do not love one another as they thought they did, they should double their assiduous attentions to one another, and be jealous of everything which tends in the slightest degree to separate them. Life is too precious to be thrown away in secret regrets or

open differences. And let me say to every one to whom the romance of life has fled, and who are discontented in the slightest degree with their condition and relations, begin this work of reconciliation before you are a day older.

Renew the attentions of earlier days. Draw your hearts close together. Talk the thing all over. Acknowledge your faults to one another, and determine that henceforth you will be all in all to each other; and, my word for it, you shall find in your relation the sweetest joy earth has for you. There is no other way for you to do. If you are happy at home you must be happy abroad; the man or woman who has settled down upon the conviction that he or she is attached for life to an uncongenial yoke-fellow, and that there is no way of escape, has lost life; there is no effort too costly to make which can restore to its setting upon the bosoms, the missing pearl.

HINTS TO MOTHERS.—Young women, and particularly those brought up in luxury and indolence, are too apt to consider domestic concerns beneath their notice. This is a great mistake. Women should from their infancy be accustomed to have the direction of some department in their father's house; they should keep the accounts, learn to purchase the various articles used in housekeeping, and know how each may be employed to most advantage; meanwhile care must be taken that economy degenerate not into avarice; explain the folly of this passion, remind them that it increases with age, that it is very disgraceful, and that a prudent woman should only endeavor by a frugal and diligent life to avoid the shame attached to prodigality and extravagance.

It is necessary to curtail all useless expenses in order to be more liberal in acts of benevolence, charity, and friendship. Frequently that which costs most at first, is ultimately cheapest, and it is a general good management, not a mean parsimony that is truly profitable. Do not fail to represent the folly of those women, who eagerly save a wax candle, while they suffer themselves to be cheated in objects of more importance.

Teach your daughters to pay great attention to neatness and regularity, and accustom them not to suffer anything dirty or slatternly about their persons or in their houses. Tell them nothing contributes so much to economy as keeping everything in its proper place; this rule, though trifling, is highly important, and should be strictly observed.—When your daughters first begin to attend domestic concerns, let them commit some errors, as it is well to sacrifice something to improvement; point out what they should have done to avoid these inconveniences, and teach them what you have yourself learned by experience. Be not afraid to tell them of similar mistakes you have committed while young, for by these means you will inspire them with confidence in themselves, and without which they will never do anything well.

FLIRTATIONS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—The innocent flirtations of married women is one of the abominations of modern society. Even a desire for promiscuous admiration is wrong in a wife. The love of one and his approval should be all that she ought to desire. Let her be ever so beautiful, it is a disgusting and appalling sight to see her decorating that beauty for public gaze; to see her seeking the attention of senseless fops around, and rejoicing in the admiration of other eyes than those of her husband. Her beauty should be for him alone, and not for the gaze of the fools that flutter around her. There is always among the sedate and wise sensation of disgust when a married lady attempts to ensnare or entrap young men by a profuse display of her charms, or an unlicensed outlay of her smiles. Such charms and such smiles are loathsome to the indifferent beholder; and the trail of the serpent is over them.—*Exchange paper.*

WOMAN WITHOUT RELIGION.—A man without religion is at best a poor reprobate, the football of destiny, with no tie linking him to infinity, and to the wondrous eternity that is begun within him; but a woman without it is even worse—a flame without heat, a rainbow without color, a flower without perfume. A man may, in some sort, tie his frail hopes and honors with weak shifting ground tackle, to business or to the world; but a woman without that anchor called Faith is adrift and a wreck! A man may clumsily continue a kind of moral responsibility out of his relations to mankind; but a woman in her comparatively isolated sphere, where affection and not purpose, is the controlling motive can find no basis for any system of right action but that of spiritual faith. A man may craze his thought and his brain to trustfulness in such poor harborage as Fame and Reputation may stretch before him; but a woman—where can she put her hope in storms, if not in Heaven? And that sweet trustfulness, that abiding love—lightening them with the pleasantest radiance, when the world's storms break like an army of smoking cannon—what can bestow it all but a holy soul-tie to what is above the storms, and to what is stronger than an army with cannon? Who that has enjoyed the love of a Christian mother but will echo the thought with energy, and hallow it with a tear!

A WORD FOR OLD MAIDS.—As a class, and on the whole—the world's least sinful inhabitants, we have always thought! And we are glad to see a kind word in their favor in the London Saturday Review. Thus says the writer:

"There is something touching in the lot of a woman who has courageously got over an early disappointment, and who sets herself to do good in her generation, and give her neighbors as much happiness as she can. That she should preserve her beauty undiminished at fifty, and foster a permanent but hopeless affection in the breast of a curate or doctor, are rewards of her goodness, which, if they could but be transferred from fiction to real life, we certainly should not grudge her! But although there are old maids who bear disappointment in this noble way, *there are other old maids whose disappointment consists in never having had any disappointment to bear*; and this is a trial, which at one period of life is hard to endure, and ought to awaken more sympathy than it does."

INALIENABLE RIGHTS.—Every woman has a right to be any age she pleases, for if she were to state her real age no one would believe her. Every man has a right to wear a mustache who can. Every woman, who makes puddings, has a perfect right to believe that she can make a better pudding than any other woman in the world. Every man who carves, has a decided right to think of himself by putting a few of the best bits aside. Every woman has a right to think her child the "prettiest little baby in the world," and it would be the greatest folly to deny her this right, for she would be sure to take it. Every young lady has a right to faint when she pleases, if her lover is by her side to catch her.

A WOMAN must be very insensible who is not moved to come upon a higher plane of being herself by seeing how undoubtingly she is insphered in in the heart of a good and noble man. A good man's faith in you, fair lady, if you ever have it, will make you better and nobler, even before you know it.—*Mrs. Stowe.*

A correspondent sends us the following recipes:

ANTS.—To keep ants from your sugar or any article they may disturb, sprinkle tobacco around the vessel in which the article is contained.

BEE STINGS.—When a bee stings you, extract the sting immediately, and rub the part stung with a piece of onion, which will prevent its swelling and cause the pain to cease.



## DOMESTIC RECIPES.

**BLACKBERRY WINE.**—Measure your berries and bruise them; then to every gallon add one quart of water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar. Cork tight, and let it stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use without any further straining or boiling.

**CURRENT JELLY.**—The "Gardener's Monthly" commends the following as a certain, easy, and reliable mode of making a firm elastic jelly:—Squeeze the juice out of the currants; strain and measure it; put it in a copper or brass kettle, and boil it until the scum ceases to rise; then, without taking the juice off the fire, stir in one pound of well refined sugar to every pint of juice; and as soon as the sugar is fully dissolved, which will be in less than a minute, take it off and pour it into the vessels prepared to receive it. This jelly retains the beautiful crimson color of the currant much better than the old mode.

**A PLEASANT SUMMER DRINK.**—A Yankee girl gives us the following recipe:—To five gallons of cold water, add one quart of sound corn and two quarts of molasses. Put all into a keg. Shake well, and in two or three days it will be fit for use. Bung tight. It may be flavored with essence of spruce or lemon. The corn will last to make five or six brewings. If it becomes sour, add more molasses and water. It is a cheap and simple beer, and is called very good.

**PICKLING PLUMS.**—As we all hope for fruit this year, I send a recipe for pickling plums, which I know, by experience, to be first-rate. For a peck of plums, take a pint of vinegar, one ounce cloves, and one of cinnamon buds (tie the cloves in a thin piece of cloth), four pounds of sugar. Boil together and pour on the plums hot. Let them stand two days, then pour off the liquid, boil, and pour on again. Cover and set them in a cool place. They will keep longer than preserves, and are far superior in my opinion.

**ANTS.**—Some ten years ago I went to my closet to get a sponge cake, and found it covered with those little pests, the red ant. Not knowing what to do with it, I laid it down on an old black walnut table close by, and in less time than it has taken me to write this, the ants left the cake and table. I immediately took the hint and put walnut shelves into my closets, since which time there has not been an insect seen.

**TO PREVENT SMOKE FROM A LAMP.**—Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it; it will then burn both sweet and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble in preparing it.

**DRYING UNPAID PEACHES.**—Wash the peaches thoroughly, until the down is rubbed off. Cut them from the seed, and lay them skin downward on earthen ware or new tin. Heat them in the oven until they are scalded, not browned; then dry in the sun, or by the stove.

**MAKING BISCUIT.**—One teacup cream, two of buttermilk, two teaspoons soda, one cream tartar; mix soft, bake quick, and they are good enough for any woman's husband.

**RIPE CUCUMBER PICKLES.**—One pound of sugar to a quart of vinegar; peel the cucumber, scrape out the inside, slice and soak over night in the vinegar; then add sugar and spices to suit the taste, and cook the same as preserves.

**A NICE WAY TO COOK CHEESE.**—Cut a quarter of a pound of cheese into small slices, and boil a minute in a teacupful of water; beat one egg and one tablespoonful of flour together, adding gradually one pint of milk; pour into the boiling cheese and stir, which after a few minutes cooking is fit to serve for a supper relish.

## Grape Culture.

## GRAPE ROT AND ITS REMEDY.

To the Editors of the Rural Register:

GENTLEMEN:—I see that on the 385th page of your journal for June, you give the opinion of an individual in relation to the causes of "Grape rot and its remedy." (?) I noticed his remarks on the subject, merely to contrast their fallacy with plain facts, well known to every individual who has had any experience with the vine in the United States; and the facts are these:

A vine planted any where in our humid valleys, subject to chill dews, will ripen its fruit in perfection, and show no sign of blight, if its young fruit is kept under cover and protected from the cold dews of June and July; but, leave them exposed, and they so invariably rot, that the vines are soon thought a nuisance, and with their blighted clusters, are dug up and ejected from our grounds. Who disputes this assertion? "I pause for a reply." The causes that produce grape rot are few, simple, and soon told.

All varieties of the grape, of fine quality, have thin skins, and are of delicate organization in their physical structure, and nearly as sensitive to a chill, damp atmosphere, as infants of the human family, the one saved from blight, and the other from taking croup, by precisely the same preventives—simply by keeping them out of a cold and damp atmosphere. Each must be kept dry and comparatively warm, to insure a healthy state until it reaches maturity. In view of these facts, were the cultivation of the vine confined to our low, damp valleys, subject to frost in spring and autumn, and chill, heavy dews through summer, I would, decidedly, pronounce grape culture an utter failure as a profitable branch of industry in the United States,—but, luckily for that pleasing branch of husbandry—being one of man's earliest and favourite pursuits—the fact has been well ascertained and established, that there are millions of acres of land within the limits of the United States free from spring and autumnal frosts, nearly exempt from dew, possessed of a warm, dry atmosphere, within whose genial influence the vine finds its true home, and where it is known that it has not had the first cluster of its grapes blighted in twenty-six consecutive years. This discovery is as recent as the 28th April, 1858, and was made accidentally by an individual who was engaged in an investigation after the causes that produce the beautiful phenomenon of the "Verdant belt"—a green zone that traverses the sides of our southern Alleghany mountains in their entire length, making its appearance after a hard spring frost, which kills and blackens all vegetation in the lower valleys; and, commencing at a height of three hundred feet, leaves a broad belt unharmed, which shows like a brightly-green ribbon belted round the waist of the blackened mountains.

On the publication of the above discovery, men of science viewed it as a theory sufficiently plausible to entitle it to a test, all of which have tended to strip it of its character of theory, and it now stands forth as naked truth—a fixed fact.

The existence of the "Vernal belt" is co-extensive with that of the mountains and valleys where it manifests itself, and the causes which produce it as unfailing as those that paint the beautiful Iris upon the face of the rain cloud; and all that the discoverer of the "Thermal belt" appropriates to himself, is the announcement of a fact that is paradoxical to the philosophy taught in the schools, which asserts that every three hundred feet ascent in the atmosphere reduces temperature equal to one degree N. L.; whereas, he asserts that at all times, when the atmosphere is at repose, it resolves itself

into a series of strata, one resting upon another, and taking position according to their respective weight and density upon the principles of gravitation; and that, as heated air is lighter than cold damp air, the latter forms the base of the former, and thus the thermal stratum is formed—the warm, dry current mounting up until reaching an atmosphere too light and thin to support it, consequently sinks back and rests its dry, warm stratum upon the top of the lower, or frost-producing stratum, and in it all vegetation is preserved, and that from ten o'clock at night until sunrise, this stratum has a temperature some times eight and ten degrees warmer than that of the lowest grounds in a valley.

Within the limits of this warm, dry zone, not only grapes, but fruit of all kinds, are preserved from injury from frost, or cold dews, and we have all had our fine peaches from some cone high up on some mountain, at seasons when the last one had been killed out by frost the preceding spring in the low valleys. SELAS McDOWELL.

Franklin, Marion county, N. C., July, 1860.

[The discovery of the Thermal belt, and opinion of its adaptedness to grape culture, alluded to above, was made by Mr. McDowell, and has received sufficient credence to cause an order to be sent from the Agricultural Department of the United States, requesting that he would write out and forward to that department a paper on the subject, with which request he has complied.—Ed. R. REG.]

## Live Stock Register.

## RAISING COLTS.

In a late number, we gave from the *American Stock Journal*, some excellent advice in regard to the management of mares in foal, from the pen of a Pennsylvania farmer. The writer continues his remarks in a subsequent number, from which we make the following extracts:

After the colt has learned to suck he will need but little attention separate from that bestowed upon his dam, for a few months. The colt should not be allowed to run out and lie upon the cold, damp ground while very young, as more young colts are injured and lost by colds and rheumatic diseases contracted in this manner than from any other cause. After the expiration of a month, if the services of the dam are not needed, he may be suffered to run out with her to grass, but if the mare is at work, he must be confined in the stable. The mare should receive her feed in a manger or trough low enough to permit the colt to eat with her; in this way he will learn to eat much earlier, his growth be promoted, and he will be better prepared for weaning. At the age of five or six months the colt should be weaned and his education commenced by being taught to submit to the halter. Some permit their colts to run wild until three years old, but it is better to have them accustomed to being tied up in the stable, and to be led about while young. When the colt is first taken from his dam he should be confined in a stable for a few days until he has partially forgotten her; he then may be turned out in company with other colts. He should now be well fed to supply the loss of his mother's milk; his food to consist of ground oats, wheat bran, or shorts, and plenty of good sweet hay or grass. It is best to force his growth all you can the first winter. The opinion generally prevails among our farmers, that colts should not be "pushed," nor fed grain, for fear of injuring them while young and tender. This, however, is a mistaken notion, and it accounts satisfactorily for the numbers of poor, weak, unthrifty, spiritless, half-starved colts we so often see. Their very appearance indicates that they are miserable victims of a wretched system of starvation, which



weakens their digestive powers, impairs the secretions and impoverishes the blood. The organs of digestion are not strong enough to extract sufficient nutriment from such coarse inferior provender as many of them get, and the consequence is a deficiency in the formation of bone and muscle. The muscles and tendons, being but poorly supplied with the material for their growth, become weak and afford but little support to the bones and joints, so that they become weak and crooked—defects which no subsequent feeding or skill in training can overcome. To sustain life, these poor creatures are often compelled to gorge themselves with this rough fare, and the result is they grow "pot-bellied;" such a wretched manner of feeding is a fruitful source of worms and other maladies—the proper remedy for which is a more nutritive diet. It should be known to all farmers and breeders that from the time of birth up to maturity, colts require food abounding in bone and muscle-making materials. Chemical analysis has shown to us that one kind of diet will cause an animal to take on fat, that another contains ingredients necessary for the formation of bone, muscle, tendon, &c. Corn is the best for fattening stock for the butcher, but should not be given to the young and growing colt; oats contain the requisite bone and muscle-making material and should therefore be a standard article of their food. If it be our desire to raise horses of strength, action and beauty, we should raise them upon those articles of food which are designed by nature to make them so. By proper attention to exercise and diet we can in a great measure control the shape and size of our horses; indeed attention to this is second in importance only to judicious selections in breeding. A little oats, and plenty of good pasture in summer; in winter, ground oats and wheat bran mixed with cut hay and given as wet mess, with hay, corn-fodder or straw, are the articles indicated by nature as the proper food of colts. What! says one, "feed colts grain in summer? mine are too fat now on grass." This is doubtless true, but muscles and fat are not quite the same thing, and your colts although fat and lazy are in poor condition. What they need is a little grain to invigorate their spirits, incline them to run and frolic, causing the blood to circulate vigorously, thereby strengthening and developing the osseous, muscular and nervous systems. But while recommending an allowance of grain I do not wish to be understood as advocating too concentrated a diet; it is necessary that the animal should have other articles of food. The bowels must be distended with food that is more bulky—hay, corn-fodder or straw—something to fill up and properly distend the stomach and bowels is essential to the preservation of health and the perfect development of the animal. In avoiding one extreme, we should be careful not to fall into the opposite one; but pursue a line of practice between the two, and this is a mixed diet, consisting of both concentrated and bulky provender. Colts, as well as all other stock, should be fed and watered regularly; they should also be provided with good shelter in cold and inclement weather. During the winter season, in fair weather they should not be too closely confined in the stable, but should have access to a roomy yard for exercise, protected from cold winds and freely admitting the sunshine in which they can gambol as they like. Exercise develops muscle, makes them active and spirited, and increases the size of the lungs and chest. Strict attention should be paid to the growth of the hoof; if suffered to grow too long is a prolific source of ring bone. Some farmers and breeders are in the practice of exposing their colts to cold storms and all the vicissitudes of the weather under the false notion of making them "hardy" and "tough;" others equally unwise confine them in close, damp, unventilated stables, where they are deprived of exercise, light,

and the pure air. These practices are equally fatal to success; in short, to insure success, the care and attention which colts require, are plenty of good wholesome food in quantities sufficient to promote their growth—daily exercise in the open air in fair weather—shelter from cold winds and storms in roomy, well-lighted and ventilated stables.

#### CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Mr. D. Cutts Nye, in the *Stock Register*, speaks very highly, and we think justly of this breed of swine—tho' we think he is in error in his remark, that it originated in Chester county, Pa.—the pure Chester originated in Chester county, England—there are many sold as such that are not full bred animals, but it is difficult to determine the point.—Mr. Nye, says:

"Some persons have supposed that in order to have a superior breed the stock must be imported. Why cannot we originate as good stock in this country as in England, if we pay the same care and attention as is bestowed there? The Chester county hog originated in Chester county, Pa.—hence its name. The Chester is a hardy hog and is distinguished for large size (some of them when well fed attain to a weight of 600 to 700 lbs.), very rapid growth, early maturity, and great propensity to fatten; also remarkable for beauty and symmetry of form, and docile disposition, and are very quiet.—With an equal amount of food, the Chesters will probably make more and better pork than any other breed of hogs—for facility of fattening they are unequalled. The Chester hog should be placed in the same category among swine, that the Morgan horse is among horses and the Baldwin apple among apples."

Bela Dunbar, of North Chili, thus speaks of the Chesters, in the *Genesee Farmer*.—I notice an inquiry in relation to the Chester White Hogs. I reply: 1st—the thorough bred are peculiar for being always white; 2d—they are peculiar for being very quiet and peaceable, and 3d—they are peculiar for being in good condition for slaughtering at any time after being six weeks old. They are short-legged, broad on the back, and have short heads and noses; very quiet, easily fattened at any age, and have often weighed, at from 16 to 18 months old over 600 lbs."

#### MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.

SANDY POINT, James River, Va.

The proprietor of this estate ordered of P. Johnston, Richmond, all the wheat that was undisposed of, to be sent to his manager, Mr. Lipscomb, who sowed seven bushels, broadcast, 7th of November, 1859, on corn land, at the rate of two to the acre. The wheat matured as early as any other kind on the plantation; the produce was much greater than any other variety sown; the grain is much larger and brighter than the generality of red wheat; every crop improves in shade of color. The proprietor is so much pleased, that he retains the whole crop for seeding this fall, and is highly pleased with its productiveness, which excels the other varieties he has ever sown. A sample of this wheat can be seen at the office of the REGISTER.

It is recommended to sow the Mediterranean Wheat early in the fall, putting in about one hundred and fifty pounds guano to the acre; a certain crop will be the result.

DROUGHT.—The Maryland papers complain of the great drought for some time past, threatening injury to the corn and grass. On the night of the 22d, we had in the vicinity of Baltimore, a good rain, which will no doubt have rendered much aid to these crops—though we find the corn looking very much stunted and burnt up on many farms.

## The Dairy.

### MANAGEMENT OF DAIRY COWS.

A series of papers upon the subject of the Dairy, is given in that excellent journal, the *American Stock Journal*. From one of these we make the following extract upon the subject which heads this article:

As the future usefulness of cows is so much affected by their condition and care immediately before and after calving, I will devote this article to this branch of dairy management. Many valuable animals lose their lives, and many more are rendered profitless for want of proper care, during this period, or by improper intermeddling, under the mistaken idea on the part of herdsmen that they are assisting, instead of retarding nature in performing her offices.

If a cow is in good condition at the time she ceases to give milk, she should be fed on coarse, bulky food, until a few days before she is expected to calve, when she may be allowed a very moderate quantity of extra food; for this equal quantities of bran, rye meal, and corn meal, mixed, commencing with one quart per day and increased to two quarts in three or four days, varying the quantity to suit the condition of the cow, but it would be better to commence sooner with one in low condition, than to give a large quantity for a shorter period. If she be already in high condition, withhold the corn meal, but the bran and oil-meal will still be found useful, preventing constipation, and assisting to a healthy discharge of the placenta, as well as tending to procure a relaxed state, that is usually desirable at this time. If oil-meal is not at hand, rye meal is a very good substitute. Most cows are inclined to get in high condition when dry, and therefore require but little extra food if they are fed liberally on that that is bulky, but they should never be suffered to approach calving time in low flesh, as they are liable to full as many accidents as those in high condition, while the latter will be more profitable if they get safely through this period.

A medium condition is so much safer than either extreme, that it is a great object to bring them to that, avoiding the others. If grass is abundant, cows do much better to run in pasture, until they calve, with no other extra food, and without other interference and worrying, by being watched, but they should not be allowed to get in too high condition from too liberal clover feed, especially in warm weather, as such condition is apt to encourage inflammatory diseases. If they are being stabled as the calving season approaches, they should be separated from the herd for a number of days before they are expected to calve, and given retired and roomy quarters, that they may become accustomed to the change and not be in an excited state from longing for their mates, or not being accustomed to strange quarters. It will be still better to have them turned with their companions daily for exercise in the yard, but they should not be allowed to drop their calves while with other cattle, which they scarcely ever do if permitted to get away and choose for themselves. All animals love seclusion at this time, and the constant presence of man is so distasteful to them, and produces so much irritation and anxiety as to be productive of much more injury than the want of assistance. Probably not one cow in fifty that comes to the calving season in proper condition ever needs assistance, while a much larger proportion will receive positive injury, by being watched and meddled with, when producing their calves. Many valuable animals have been made hopelessly barren by forcing their calves from them before nature had sufficient time to properly prepare the way for their exit. Healthy animals



seldom need to be interfered with for at least six hours, and, in a very large proportion of cases, ten hours would be still more safe.

A majority of cases where the calf comes wrong, will be safely passed through if left to themselves, but care should be taken that nature does not exhaust herself in useless efforts. When assistance is found absolutely necessary, let it be given as gently and as quietly as possible, and in connection with the effort of nature; remembering that violent unnatural forcing, will exhaust quite as soon or sooner than prolonged labor, and the recovery will be slower and more uncertain.

After calving, the feeding should be moderate, the digestive organs being in no condition to assimilate a full supply of food, and if they were, and the animal be tempted by full feeding, the consequences may be serious. Fortunately, cows seldom have a very voracious appetite at this time, and thus often escape when their attendants are troubled because they refuse the tempting food prepared and offered by injudicious kindness. If the appetite and strength crave full feeding, still it is much more judicious to withhold a part, as the milk organs had better be excited moderately at first, for nearly all cows give some trouble to their milkers by withholding their milk for their calves, and the supply being more than wanted by the latter, the result is often an inflamed condition of the milk vessels, and not unfrequently a loss of a part, and sometimes the whole of the bag. Notwithstanding the opinion of many, cows do possess the power of voluntarily holding up their milk—not only this, but the power of holding up a part on the side a person may be milking, and giving it down on the other, if the calf may be sucking at the same time; personal observations, in many instances, has convinced me of this. I think the best way is to keep the calf separate from the cow, and let the milking commence immediately after they are turned together, and get as much as possible. It is rare that the calf does not still get the larger share; if not, it had better live on a short supply for a few days, than to risk the evils arising from a retention of the milk in the bag. If she be faithfully milked, and not too highly fed, this risk will usually pass off in from two to six days, when the calf should be taken from the cow and taught to drink. Still take great and unceasing care not to stimulate the milking organs too highly by too high feeding, and to thoroughly extract all the milk as often as is necessary to keep the bag soft. With all care, it will often be found that the bag will become somewhat hard and inflamed; to reduce this, cold water will be found most efficacious, and the constant effort to abstract the milk with hands constantly wet with cold water, will have the best possible effect in subduing inflammation whether any milk is obtained or not. If there should be retention of the placenta, warm washes of rye or oil meal will be found useful, and a weight attached to the end will usually be much safer than a violent, rapid, forcing away. I have never known the slightest evil to arise from cows eating their placentas, and believe all such fears to be prejudice. Slightly warm water to drink is better than cold for two or three days, and the cow should not be exposed to cold or cold draughts of air, for the same or a longer time.

**HAY REQUIRED FOR COWS.**—Otis Brigham, of Westborough, Mass., after seventy years experience in farming, says in the *N. E. Farmer*, that good cows will eat on an average 20 pounds of hay per day, when giving milk, and 15 pounds when dry—not by guess-work, but tested by actual weighing for months at a time. They will pay well for their keeping, by an average of six quarts of milk per day through the year. He estimates summer pasture at 50 cents a week, and milk at 3½ cents a quart.

## HYGIEAN.

**NIGHT AIR.**—An extraordinary fallacy is the dread of night air. What air can we breathe at night but night air? The choice is between pure night air from without and foul night air from within. Most people prefer the latter. This is an unaccountable choice. What will they say if it is proved to be true that fully one-half of all the diseases we suffer from, is occasioned by people sleeping with their windows shut? An open window most nights in the year can never hurt any one. This is not to say that light is not necessary for recovery. In great cities, night air is often the best and purest air to be had in the twenty-four. I could better understand shutting the windows in town, during the day, than during the night, for the sake of the sick. The absence of smoke, the quiet, all tend to make night the best time for airing the patient. One of our highest medical authorities on consumption and climate, has told me that the air of London is never as good as after ten o'clock at night. Always air your room, then from the outside air, if possible. Windows are made to open, doors are made to shut—a truth which seems extremely difficult of apprehension. Every room must be aired from without, every passage from within. But the fewer passages there are in a hospital the better.—*Florence Nightingale*.

**SLEEPING UNDER THE CLOTHES.**—There is reason to believe that not a few of the apparently unaccountable cases of scrofula among children, proceed from the habit of sleeping with the head under the bed-clothes, and so inhaling air already breathed, which is further contaminated by exhalations from the skin. Patients are sometimes given to a similar habit; and it often happens that the bed-clothes are so disposed that the patient must necessarily breathe air more or less contaminated by exhalations from the skin. A good nurse will be careful to attend to this. It is an important part, so to speak, of ventilation. It may be worth while to remark that when there is any danger of bed sores a blanket should never be placed under the patient. It retains damp, and acts like a poultice. Never use anything but light Witney blankets as bed covering for the sick. The heavy cotton impervious counterpane is bad, for the very reason that it keeps in the emanations from the sick person, while the blanket allows them to pass through. Weak patients are invariably distressed by a great weight of bed clothes, which often prevents their getting any sound sleep whatever.—*Florence Nightingale*.

THERE is a great deal of art in knowing how to grow old. No man likes to think of it, and especially no woman. It is not pleasant to resign the charms and pleasures of youth, to notice the dull yellow hue stealing over the once round and blooming cheek; to have the dimples and the whiteness die out from the soft hand; to watch the gathering crow's foot in ugly lines beneath the bright eyes; to sadly comb out, day by day, the gradually thinning hair, and see it crossed here and there by silver lines, which reminds us, as gently as may be, that we have passed the Rubicon, and can never more return. Some rebel against this fatal necessity; they stoutly resist the encroachment of time, and use various experiments to conceal its ravages. It is all of little use, however. Slowly, but surely, the stealthy steps advance, and mock the affectation which would assume the airs of youth, when the reality is no longer there to give grace and beauty to the picture. Better is it to boldly meet the unwelcome visitant, treat it kindly, assume with dignity the responsibilities with which advancing years invest you, and Time, who slyly gives wicked wrinkles to those who treat them harshly, will pass lightly over you, smiling his approbation.

## FLORICULTURE—August, 1860.

Communicated for the "Rural Register," by W. D. BRACKENRIDGE, Florist and Nurseryman, Govanstown, Balt. Co., Md.

The dry weather which has prevailed during the month of July, in the vicinity of Baltimore, and we believe all over Maryland, has no doubt been favorable for the farmer, in the curing and housing of his crops of hay and grain; but with the gardener, he finds the produce of his labor to progress but tardily under his care. The only remedy as a guard against the effects of such long spells of drought, is deep cultivation in spring and a constant loosening of the surface during the summer months; artificial waterings and mulchings are in many cases necessary, and may be applied; but where the ground has been subsoiled or trenched deep, there will be little or no necessity for such applications, more particularly if the under-draining of the land has been attended to; for long experience has convinced us that a wet subsoil is hurtful to the majority of the flowers, fruits and vegetables now cultivated for the benefit of man; and if time permitted, we would take delight in giving a short chapter on drains—as to where and how they ought to be made, as well as of the various kinds of material of which they may be constructed. But some of your readers may say, what has deep cultivation and draining to do with the growth of flowers? We answer, much; for when these two operations have been properly performed, success will always follow, with far less exertion or labor on the part of the individual cultivator towards the realization of his wishes, both as to the quantity and quality of the article which he grows; and further, he will not have so many deaths among his plants and shrubs in spring—the winter and spring frosts not acting so powerfully or penetrating so deep when the water can pass off freely.

In a greenhouse, where every thing has been properly attended to in spring, and the early month of summer, there ought still to be a good display of flowers, consisting of Fuchsias, Chinese Hibiscuses, Gesnerias, Achimenes, Gloxinias, Stephanotus, Begonias, Neriums, Japan Lilies, &c., &c. To keep these in a good healthy condition, a humid atmosphere must be maintained, by liberal waterings at the roots, and syringing overhead at least twice every day when the weather is clear and dry; all bulbous or tuberous rooted plants, should have the water partially withheld so soon as the leaves begin to decay, which last is an indication that they are passing into a dormant state, when they ought to be placed in a cool, dry place, until the growing season arrives. Pelargoniums, that have been headed down, and are pushing fresh leaves, should be repotted. In performing this work, observe to remove most of the old earth from the roots, placing the plant in a smaller sized pot, observing to shade and water but sparingly for a few days; plants, struck from cuttings of the tops, ought to be shifted into four inch pots, and placed in an airy situation, so as to have them stocky and hardy before housing time. During the month, Camellias should be carefully looked over, and such as are pot bound ought to be shifted into a size larger pots; top-dress the remainder, syringe the whole freely overhead in dry weather, at the same time keeping the roots well supplied with water. Inarching may still be done, if more small plants are wanted. Chrysanthemums will now be growing rapidly; shift into the pots in which they are to bloom as soon as possible, at the same time pinching back the tops for the last time, plunging the pots thinly in an open situation, so as to make the plants bushy. Water with weak liquid manure, at least twice every week, in addition to the ordinary supply of pure water which these plants require. Cuttings or layers of the points of the shoots taken off now, make very pretty little ornaments for the front shelf of a greenhouse in the fall.

Diosmas, Epacrises, and Heaths, will require great care in hot weather. Pinch back all weak straggling growths, keeping the plants in a cool airy place, and see that they never suffer for want of water. Seeds of Nemophilos, Schizanthuses, and Mignonette, may now be sown for early winter blooms. Prune back old plants of Heliotropes, and shift these as well as scarlet Geraniums, if you want them to bloom early in the fall; a rich compost of well-rotted manure, sods and sand, in nearly equal proportions, suits them well. A few pots of Oxalis Bowlei, with one or more other kinds, may now be planted. Cyclamens and Amaryllis may also be potted this month, leaving a few roots over until later in the fall. A sowing of Chinese Primroses and Cinerarias may also now be made, and such young plants of these already raised in pans, should be placed singly in small pots. Towards the end



of the month the mixed collection of the greenhouse plants should receive a general overhaul, by shifting into larger pots such as want it, and top-dressing others which do not require removing, and finish by tying up neat to stakes.

In the flower garden and shrubbery, the principal work to be performed at this season, is the keeping of every thing neat and clean by constant deep hoeings and the free use of the rake on flower beds and borders—all dead wood should be cut out of shrubs and decayed herbaceous plants and annuals cleared from the beds; keep the walks clean of weeds, passing the roller over these and the lawn frequently, but particularly after a good shower. Roses can still be layered and budded with success, and cuttings put in now, will root freely.

Dahlias will now be in bloom; keep them well tied up to their stakes, and cut away all suckers growing from the roots and lower part of the stem; keep the ground well stirred and water occasionally with liquid manure. Carnations may still be layered; use a compost of rich black earth and sand about tongue of the layer. Young plants of Hollyhocks and Canterbury Bell, from seed, should now be planted in the beds in which they are to bloom, and all hardy herbaceous plants in the seed bed should be planted out in like manner. Phloxes and Pentstemons, may now be propagated by cuttings of the stems placed in boxes filled with sand.

### General Domestic Intelligence.

**Distressing Calamity.**—A most heart-rending accident occurred on July 13th, in Charles county, Md., on the Potomac river. Mr. Grant Harris, a gentleman highly esteemed in his neighborhood, in company with his nephew, Mr. Morgan Harris, and his nieces Ursula and Nannie, embarked in his yacht for a sail upon the river. The boat was without ballast, and they ventured too far out from the shore, where the water was deep and rapid. The ladies became alarmed at the boat's shipping some water, rose to their feet, when a gale struck the boat and capsized her, and although the passengers made strenuous exertions to keep hold to the boat, they were all drowned except Mr. G. Harris. This melancholy event has diffused general gloom over the whole county.

**The Cattle Disease.**—The committee of physicians appointed by the Agricultural bureau to investigate the cattle disease, have made a report, in which they state that the disease is very much like cholera, and at present hard to check. They do not present many remedies for its cure. The report will soon be published.

**At a recent meeting** of the Directors of the Potomac Rail Road, Col. Oden Bowie, was unanimously elected President, vice Col. Jno. S. Sellman, resigned.

**Octoroons.**—In Alexandria, (Va.) County Court, on Saturday, two men of mixed blood were granted certificates, placing them on a footing with white persons, on the fact being proved that they possessed but one-eighth negro blood.

**In a case of poisoning** by strychnine, in Hartford, the other day, the doctor administered lobelia as a remedy. It produced the desired effect, and relieved the patient.

**The Evening Star.**—Venus came to be the evening star on the 18th instant, and will rise for the morning the rest of 1860. Mars, which was the morning star until the 17th, will for a time stay up o' nights and be the evening star.

**A sentimental chap** intends to petition Congress for a grant to improve the channel of affection; so that henceforth the "course of true love may run smooth."

**A home for aged men** is a new notion just originated in Boston, and which will soon be practically realized, as \$10,000 have been subscribed in a few days, out of \$30,000 needed. The institution is intended for such aged men born in Boston, whom the reverses of business or loss of means of support

have thrown upon the charity of strangers, or the care of impoverished relations. A similar project is much talked of among the philanthropists of Baltimore.

**A down east editor** advises his readers, if they wish to get teeth inserted, to go and steal fruit where a watch dog is on his guard.

**Theft and its Consequence.**—A man named Saml. Scripture, was detected in purloining money from the ticket master's drawer, at Milford, New Hampshire, a few days since. His wife was so mortified when he was exposed and arrested that she immediately ran to a stream of water and drowned herself. In the excitement which followed the culprit escaped. He has been taking money for over a year.

**A man of sense** may well disdain artifice, just as a man of wealth may venture to appear in a plain garb.

**The United States Agricultural Exhibition** will be held at Cincinnati, from September 10th to the 20th. The premium list amounts to \$20,000. No cattle will be received on account of pneumonia, but large premiums will be offered for horses, machinery, steam engines, &c.

**The Narragansett Times** tells a story of the fascination of a robin by an enormous black snake, and of the efforts of its mate to break the spell, but which was finally accomplished only by the agency of an interested spectator of the scene.

**Nearly Buried Alive.**—A German child, who had been very ill with scarlet fever, in Ashford, N. Y., seemed to be dead last Sunday. On Monday the funeral took place, and the coffin was lowered into the grave, when a feeble cry of "mother" was heard from the coffin. The child was instantly taken home again, and is said to be in a fair way of recovery.

**A servant girl** of Mr. Robinson, in Newark, N. J., was attempting to kindle a fire with burning fluid on Sunday morning, when the can exploded, and she was burned to death. With a change of names and dates, we might have probably written this paragraph twenty times this year.

**A Fearful Objection.**—We commend to our lady readers the following fearful objection to a most execrable fashion: "Young girls wearing straw hats with little bells pendant from the brim, will, in the short space of two months, become cross-eyed. Instances have occurred of malformation of the eyes, caused by the wearing of these little bells."

**Early Cherries.**—Married, in Campbellton, Florida, on the 21st ult., by J. Hall, Master R. Cherry, aged 15, to Miss Gregory, aged 13. The officiating squire made the usual "deduction of half-price for children."

**Increasing Consumption of Cotton.**—It is estimated that the additional number of cotton spindles which will be put into operation in England and the United States, in 1861, compared with the present year, will consume 360,000 bales of cotton.

**One of the most terrible accidents** that has ever happened, through the agency of crinoline, occurred lately in one of the English ports on board of the Royal Albert, a vessel of the British Navy. One afternoon, while the decks were thronged with visitors, the dress of a lady, in passing one of the signal guns, caught the percussion hammer and brought it over upon the fuse. The gun, which was loaded with blank cartridge, went off, and one of the crew, who unfortunately was either standing in front of the gun or had been working about it, had his arm blown off close to the shoulder. The sad event caused much consternation as well as regret among the visitors, and the lady who had unwittingly been its cause fainted.

THANK GOD, and be content with what we have.

### POLITICAL ITEMS.

The political affairs of the country are in the strangest confusion—and there is no means of determining what is to be the result. Efforts are being made in some of the middle States to unite the friends of Douglas and Breckenridge, upon a single electoral ticket, or upon State tickets, but with little apparent success—the Douglas party showing a determination to form no connexion with the Seceders, unless they give up their nominees and unite upon Douglas and Johnson. At the South, the friends of Douglas, it is believed, would prefer to unite with Bell and Everett's friends, rather than permit Breckenridge and Lane to succeed—whilst Bell and Everett's friends hope through the divisions of both these parties, and the dividing the democracy, to carry several of the States at the South. There is a movement now being made in N. York, to combine all the opponents of the Republican party upon one ticket, and divide the State electors, if thus carried, in proportion to the number of votes cast by each party—the leading friends of Bell and Everett, seem disposed to this step, and the others will probably accept the same—if accomplished in N. York, similar combinations will probably be formed in Pennsylvania, N. Jersey, and other States, and thus defeat Lincoln and Hamlin before the people, and probably carry the election into Congress.

**WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD.**—The Mayor of Baltimore having approved the ordinance guaranteeing the bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad, that important work will, we trust, be now pushed forward with renewed energy. The President and Directors should engage additional force, and prosecute the work with spirit. The people of Hagerstown and Washington county should also arouse themselves, and take the necessary steps to secure a prompt continuance of the road through that fertile country, and thus avail themselves of the advantages of a regular and speedy transit to our market. This road is destined to be one of the best local paying roads out of our city, its entire route being through a rich and productive country. We trust it may not be long before we shall be permitted to congratulate our city upon its completion, and the increase of business it will bring to our midst.

**MR. JOHN JOHNSTON**, of Western New York, (no better authority,) has for years been giving us "line upon line," and teaching us, both by precept and example, how to grow wheat. And if he is not a competent teacher in this matter I do not know who is. Why last year, despite June frosts, Hessian fly, the orange-colored midge and red rust, he harvested "plump thirty-five bushels of wheat per acre," on a field of twenty acres. His directions are, first, a well-drained and thoroughly manured and prepared soil—the manure to be applied upon the furrow, and worked in by the cultivator, harrow, or other suitable implement; clean seed, and early sowing.

**AN AYRSHIRE COW.**—A correspondent of the Maine Farmer says he has a snugly built, pure bred Ayrshire cow, (the Ayrshires are recognized the world over as uniformly good milkers,) 5 years old, girting 5 feet 5 inches, and weighed, the other day, 814 pounds, which dropped her fourth calf six weeks ago, and for the past month has given daily from 46½ to 49 pounds of rich milk. For more than two months she has had one acre of tolerable pasture, and no other food. Now pray tell me, he adds, as the value of a cow depends not so much on the amount of yield alone, as upon its amount, quality, and cost together, what is the actual value of such a cow compared with the average of the milking cows in the State?

A WISE man changes his mind; a fool never will.



# NAVASSA GUANO.

## PEARCE & GRAY,

**66 BUCHANAN'S WHARF, BALTIMORE.**  
**THE RICHEST PHOSPHATIC GUANO IMPORTED.**

YOUR attention is respectfully invited to the annexed Analysis and Reports on the Guano offered by me, and especially to the fact therein shown, that it contains in a given bulk a greater amount of Phosphates than is found in any other manure, natural or artificial, yet offered to the public. Phosphoric acid is now admitted by the best agricultural authorities to be the one thing above all others necessary to be returned to the soil, to enable it to produce an unfailingly good crop without permanently impairing its general fertility; in this guano we have it presented in the form best adapted for such a purpose.

As I have only a limited quantity of this Guano for sale here this season, I am anxious to have some of it tried in every district, and also that such as try it, may favor me through my Agents, with the earliest information, as to how far it has practically borne out the anticipations of those who have scientifically examined its constituents, with a view to enable me, and district Agents, to make early arrangements for an adequate supply for the following year. Owing to the rapidly diminishing supply of Guano from the Chincha Islands, its yearly advancing price, and the exhaustive effects produced by its too free application to the land, from its possessing too much Ammonia, in proportion to its Phosphates, Navassa Guano excels it in practical use, and especially to the farmer as permanently improving to the land, which might yearly receive from the application of NAVASSA GUANO, more Phosphates than the crop would deprive it of.

All local Merchants and Dealers are required to give a guarantee on purchasing that they will sell it to consumers genuine, as received.

Very respectfully,  
**PEARCE & GRAY,**

66 Buchanan's Wharf, Baltimore.

Report of Analysis of Navassa Guano—made for  
 E. K. COOPER.

The sample as found upon analysis to be composed as follows:

Bone Phosphate of Lime, - - -	84.73
Containing of Phosphoric Acid, - -	38.82
Fluoride of Calcium, - - -	2.54

Carbonate of Lime, - - -	5.35
Per Oxide of Iron and some Alumina, - -	3.00
Water, &c., - - -	4.38

The extraordinary high per centage of Phosphate of Lime above stated, recommends this article at once as a superior Phosphatic manure, especially at the present time when the want of the better qualities of Phosphatic Guanos is most seriously felt. The presence of Fluoride of Calcium is of no slight importance. This substance serves as a direct nutriment to plants, and, subsequently, enters the composition of the Bones and Teeth of Animals, CHAS. BICKELL, Ph. Da.

Bone Phosphate of Lime.	
Jas. R. Chilton, M. D., New York	83.78
Bone Phosphate of Lime.	
R. H. Stabler, M. D., Alexandria,	85.92

### CHARACTERISTICS OF NAVASSA AND COLUMBIAN GUANO.

- 1.—It is by far the richest source of phosphoric acid for the farmer yet known, containing one-third more than ground bones.
- 2.—It contains less than one-fourth of the water always present in the Peruvian, and 20 to 30 per cent. less than any other guano—consequently, it can be packed in bags, at a diminution of one-fourth the freight and packages, besides the convenience of handling, and subsequent value of bags.
- 3.—It is sold in fine powder, and does not require sieving as do the Peruvian and other Guanos, in order to their uniform application.
- 4.—It does not injure the nails of the laborer in sowing, on account of the absence of lumps, and for the same reason it can be applied in one-half the time, with a drill, with perfect uniformity. Whereas, guano containing lumps cannot be distributed uniformly, even with the aid of a drill.

DAVID STEWART, M. D.,  
 Chemist Md. State Agricultural Society.

sept-ly

## FIRST PREMIUM THRASHING MACHINE!

### PELTON'S PATENT.

This Machine was awarded the First Premium at the Maryland State Fair in 1857, over fifteen other machines, and again in 1858, over twelve or fifteen, and among them was a number of the so called Pelton's Patent manufacture, in Pennsylvania and other places; but our machines proved themselves the best and latest improvement, and are now acknowledged to be SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. It has the LATEST IMPROVEMENT, with self-oiling boxes, and once a day is sufficient to oil the cylinders, and being the lightest draft—which was proven satisfactorily at the last State Fair—by running two large Thrashers attached to the Power, one with strap and the other with a rod, at the same time, with three horses, giving sufficient speed to both Thrashers, at the same time showing what power our Machine has over others.

This Machine can be made with a strap, or iron rod geared up to the Thrasher, which gives more regular and greater speed than the belt, and avoids all slipping of the bands. We have sold a number of our Machines in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Delaware, and all who have purchased them, speak of them in the highest terms.

- No. 1—FOUR HORSE POWER THRASHER, SEPARATOR with steel-plated Bars, Self-oiling Boxes, Feed Tables, Oil Cans and Screw Wrenches, delivered on board of vessels in Baltimore, for, \$150.  
 No. 2—SIX HORSE POWER and THRASHER, all complete, finished in the same manner as No. 1, and delivered on board vessels in Baltimore, for, \$165.  
 No. 3—EIGHT HORSE POWER and THRASHER, finished in the same manner as No. 1, with SEPARATOR, for \$175—if with STRAW CARRIER, 16 or 18 feet long, to run with gearing, \$200

Orders received at the office of the Rural Register.

febl-ly

EVAN DAVIS,

BUTLER, BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD.

UNION WORKS, BALTIMORE

**POOLE & HUNT,**  
**IRON FOUNDERS & GENERAL MACHINISTS,**  
 No. 161 North Street, Baltimore,

ARE prepared with the most ample facilities to fill at short notice and of best materials and workmanship, orders for

Steam Engines of any size.

PLATE CAR WHEELS and CHILLED TIRES, equal to any produced in the country.

WHEELS AND AXLES fitted for use.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES for expressing Oils and for other purposes.

MACHINERY of the most approved construction for Flouring and Saw Mills.

GASHOLDERS of any size, and Machinery and Castings of all kinds for Gas Works.

STEAM BOILERS and WATER TANKS, of any size or description.

SHAFTING, PULLIES and HANGERS.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE and FITTINGS constantly on hand and fitted up order.

aug-ly

**MILLER & BEACHAM'S**  
**AMERICAN & FOREIGN**  
**MUSIC STORE,**  
 NO. 10 NORTH CHARLES STREET,  
 BALTIMORE, MD.

Music forwarded per mail, free of postage. Money or Postage Stamps must accompany orders.  
 Orders for FOREIGN MUSIC solicited.  
 Miller & Beacham's CATALOGUE OF MUSIC, can be had gratuitously.

No matter where a piece is published, it can be had on application.

A liberal DISCOUNT made to Dealers, Booksellers, Teachers and Seminaries.

AGENTS for MARTIN'S CELEBRATED GUITARS.

aug15-ly

SCYTHE SNEATHS, STONES and RIFLES,  
 for sale by E. WHITMAN & CO,  
 63 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

## DRY GOODS.

**HAMILTON EASTER & Co.**

Invite the attention of persons visiting Baltimore to the large and splendid STOCK OF GOODS in their

NEW MARBLE BUILDING,

199, 201 and 203 Baltimore-St.

Importing the greater portion of our stock—one of the firm visiting the various European markets twice a year for that purpose—we are prepared to offer to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PURCHASERS goods of the best class at very low prices, including

**BLACK AND COLORED SILKS**

AND

**ROBES.**

**FINE DRESS GOODS**

OF EVERY FABRIC,

**LOW AND MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS,**  
**SHAWLS, SCARFS,**

**MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,**

**GLOVES, HOSIERY,**

**CRAVATS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.**

**CHOICE GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR,**

**MOURNING GOODS,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

**IRISH LINENS, LINEN GOODS,** and articles of every description in the way of

**HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.**

Always on hand such goods as required by  
**PLANTERS AND FARMERS,**

FOR SERVANTS' USE:

Such as Bleached and Brown COTTONS, OSNABURGS, JEANS, LINSEYS, PLAIDS, FULLED CLOTHES, SATINETS, BLANKETS, &c.

No DEVIATION FROM FIRST PRICE NAMED FOR ANY ARTICLE.

WHOLESALE ROOMS on second and third floors. apl-12t

## GUANO! GUANO!

The undersigned having made extensive arrangements with the

**BALTIMORE AGENTS**

OF THE

## PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT,

Can furnish his numerous customers with genuine, unadulterated

**No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO,**

Of Baltimore, direct importation, and from the Agents' warehouses, in lots from one ton to five hundred tons, or by the cargo, at the Agents' prices. He has also on hand the most approved brands of

**A and AA MEXICAN GUANOS,**  
**BONE DUST,**  
**COE & CO'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,**

and other popular Fertilizers, together with choice  
**FIELD, ORCHARD and GRASS SEEDS, etc.,**

which he will sell at the lowest rates.

**ROBERT TURNER,**

GUANO AND GRAIN DEPOT,

47 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,

febl-tf

BALTIMORE.

**S. SANDS MILLS'**

STEAM

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,  
 Office of "The Rural Register."



# PREMIUM Iron Cylinder Grain Drill,

—WITH THE—  
IMPROVED GUANO ATTACHMENT,

—AND—  
GRASS SEED SOWER.

PATENTED AUGUST 17, 1858.

MANUFACTURED BY

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN, Baltimore. Md.

This Drill is universally acknowledged, where it is known, to be the most perfect machine ever invented for sowing all kinds of grain, and every description of Fertilizers in a concentrated form. It is so constructed, with the different sized gear wheels, as to sow any desired quantity of grain, from one to four bushels to the acre. In its arrangement for distributing Guano, lime, plaster, ashes, &c., either in a damp or dry state, it differs from and excels all other Drills ever before offered to the public, a separate box for these Fertilizers being attached in front of the Grain Box, from which the manure is evenly and perfectly delivered in the tubes, and is deposited with the grain in the drill furrow. This attachment is so constructed to be used either with or without the Grain Drill. In addition to this improvement, we have also attached a Grass Seeder, for sowing Grass or Clover Seed broadcast, which may be used either in front or back of the drill tubes.

The proprietors have been engaged in the manufacture of Grain Drills for over ten years, and have been continually making improvements. They now with confidence offer their improved Drill to a discerning public, and warrant it to give entire satisfaction. Reference will be given, on application to the proprietors, to responsible persons, in almost every State in the Union. Hundreds of certificates are in possession of the proprietors, testifying to the superiority of this machine over all others.

Those wishing this article, and one that is universally acknowledged by the farmers of the South, North and West, and by all that have examined it, to be the best ever offered to the public, will bear in mind that unless they order early, may be disappointed, as hundreds were last season, by delay.

## PRICES.

9 TUBE DRILL,.....	\$90 00	GUANO ATTACHMENT,.....	\$25 00
8 " " ".....	85 00	GRASS SEED SOWER,.....	10 00
7 " " ".....	80 00		

All orders promptly filled and information given by application to

C. F. CORSER,

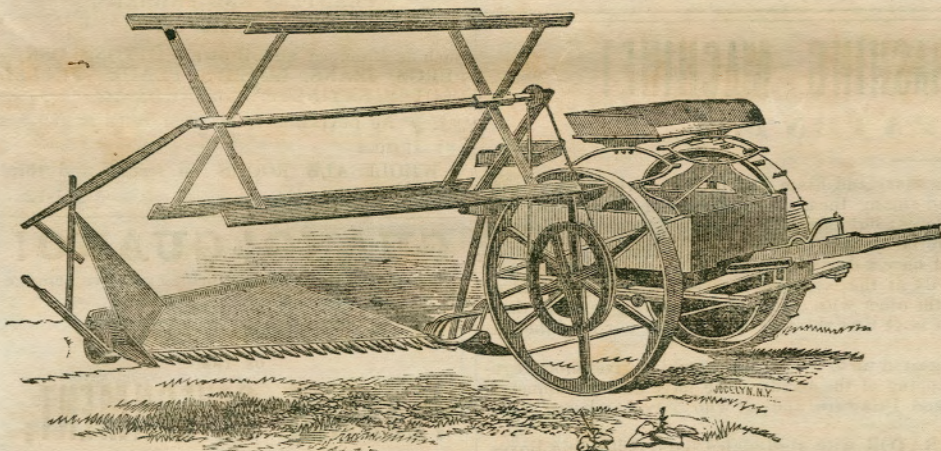
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Office 90 S. Charles street, between Pratt and Camden, Baltimore, Md.

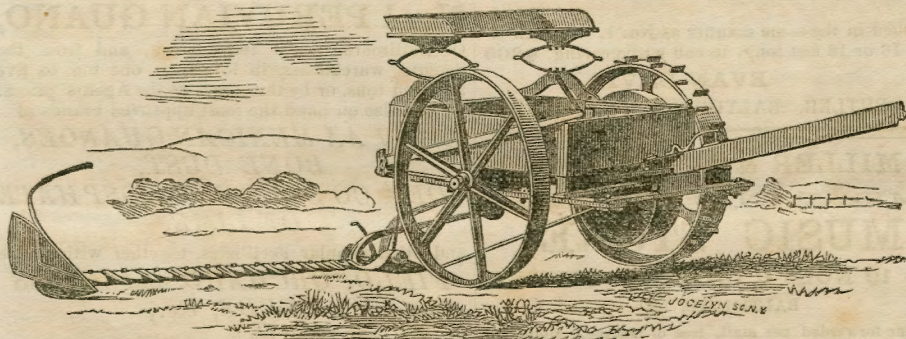
Orders received by S. SANDS, "Rural Register" office.

decl-tf

# THE BEST MOWER IN THE WORLD! AND REAPS AS WELL AS MOWS!! HUBBARD'S WROUGHT IRON REAPER AND MOWER,



ARRANGED FOR REAPING.



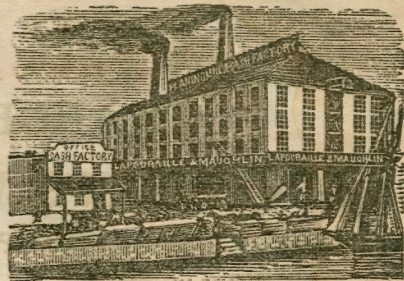
ARRANGED FOR MOWING.

Although this Machine combines more improvements, and is covered by more patents, than any other Agricultural Implement in the world, yet they have all been so carefully blended into a very few parts as to form the most simple and convenient Harvester that has ever been offered to the public. Farmers in want of either of the above named machines, will find it to their advantage to call at 90 S. Charles street, Baltimore, before purchasing elsewhere. All orders promptly filled and information given, by

C. F. CORSER, General Agent for the Southern States,

OFFICE No. 90 & 92 S. CHARLES STREET between Pratt & Camden Streets,  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

may15-tf



## DOORS, BLINDS AND SASH.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully call the attention of builders and others interested, to their large assortment of

### DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

of their own manufacture, made of the best materials, and which they will sell at the lowest cash prices.

They are also prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, all kinds of

### BUILDERS' MATERIALS

required in the construction of a house, such as WASHBOARDS, CASINGS, MOULDING, MANTELS, WINDOW and DOOR FRAMES, BRACKETS, &c.

They will also furnish the FRAME WORK for COUNTRY HOUSES, COTTAGES and SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, suitable to any design, all ready to be put up on their proposed sites.

All orders left at their office or addressed to them by mail, will meet with prompt attention.

### MAUGHLIN & JOHNSON,

(Successors to Lapouraille & Maughlin,) corner East Falls Avenue and Stiles-st.

jyl-ly

BALTIMORE, Md.

## BONE DUST BY WEIGHT.

THE subscriber will furnish FINE GROUND or CRUSHED BONES, guaranteed in all cases free from any mixture, or a forfeit of the entire quantity purchased, at \$25 PER TON, which he has come to the conclusion is a more fair manner to buy and sell than the ordinary way by the bushel, as some will weigh 44 pounds and others 60 pounds to the bushel, according to the quality of the bones, and the manner in which they are prepared.

It will be apparent that such a difference in the weight of Bone Dust must cause a great difference in its value; hence farmers should be particular, in giving orders to their agents, from whom to purchase, otherwise they may get an article at the same price per bushel, but intrinsically worth 25 per cent. less. The article as brought from the North and sold here, is made from bones not suitable for the button makers, or the purposes of the sugar refiners, &c., for which the better qualities are selected, and consequently the article is lighter and coarser ground. I guarantee that there is no selection made from the bones which I obtain for my manufacture, but all the valuable properties in them are used by me.

N. B. None of my manufacture is sold in the city, except at my warehouse; but orders will be received at Mr. Sands' Farmers and Planters' Agency 128 Baltimore st.

### ANIMAL MANURE.

I also prepare a compound which I term ANIMAL MANURE, being bones dissolved by vitriol, and flesh of animals combined, and other ingredients to preserve the ammonia, which by experience has proved fully equal, if not superior, to any of the compound manures in the market. Price \$20 per ton.

The above will be weighed in the bags, as guano is, and no charge made for bags hereafter.

WAREHOUSE, CORNER CHEW & STIRLING STS.,  
JOSHUA HORNER,  
myl-6m Old Town, Baltimore.

### DRAINING TILE.

THE subscribers have constantly on hand any quantity of DRAINING TILE of the most approved patterns, which they will dispose of at the following prices:—1½ inch, \$12.00 per thousand, about one foot long each; 2½ inch, \$15.00; 4 inch bore \$30; Gutter Tile \$20. They also keep constantly the best Sand Press Brick, \$15, and Fine Brick, \$25. Samples can be seen. Orders left at the office of "Rural Register," or direct to the subscribers.

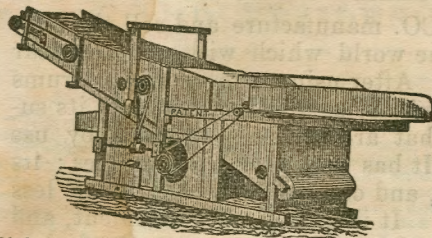
LINTON, RITTENHOUSE & CRAWFORD,  
BRICK MAKERS, W. Pratt-st., near the Cattle Scales,  
or at W. Linton's Pottery, cor. Pine & Lexington-sts.  
aprl-tf BALTIMORE, MD.

## BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.



## WESTINGHOUSE THRESHER AND CLEANER.



If the bulk of the orders should come in as late as June and July, many may be disappointed. I can recommend this Machine with the utmost confidence, as it has given universal satisfaction to those who have purchased it. Attention is called to extracts of letters received from several gentlemen to whom Machines were sold last year.

Mr. Snowden, who makes a business of threshing grain for farmers, writes:

Mr. THOS. NORRIS—Dear Sir: I write you a few lines to inform you of the working of my Machine. It works as well as any Thresher I have ever seen. I have averaged 200 bushels of wheat every day since I commenced. Gentlemen from different parts of the county have called to see it, and all were delighted with it; for my part, I want nothing better.

Mr. THOS. NORRIS—Dear Sir: \* \* \* I am happy to say the Thresher gives the fullest satisfaction—certainly the most beautiful piece of machinery I ever worked.

Mr. THOS. NORRIS—Dear Sir: You will please call on Cox & Brown, Bowly's Wharf, for the amount I owe you for the Thresher and Cleaner. In another year, I think, you will sell several Machines, for I can recommend them, as mine gave full satisfaction.

The following is from A. W. Thompson, of Kent Island, Md., an excellent practical farmer, of whom I solicited his candid opinion after duly testing the operation of the Machine:

Mr. THOS. NORRIS—Dear Sir: I received the Thresher and Cleaner of the Westinghouse make you sent me, and am very much pleased with its operation. It entirely meets my expectations. I find it simple, easy put up—it threshes, cleans and fans the grain more nicely, than any machine I ever saw. I cannot say how much it will thresh a day as I worked mine with a very small force, and could not keep her running all the while. I threshed three hundred a day with my small force. I have not the least doubt it will thresh quite as much as any farmer will want to handle in a day.

In regard to the capacity of this Machine, I will simply say that from what I learn from those who have it in use, it will thresh, under favorable circumstances, from 300 to 500 bushels of wheat per day. Mr. Snowden tells me that he "put over 600 bushels through in one day, but that he lost no time, had good wheat and good team." Eight good horses or mules that work well together, can work the Machine with ease. The Machine is adapted to any good horse power.

Those that may be in want of HORSE POWERS, I would recommend as the BEST for the Westinghouse or any other Thresher, the PELTON TRIPLE GEAR POWER. I have sold mostly of this Power for the last five years. Until a year or two past, it was ridiculed as a "worthless humbug," by many in the trade; and even the farmer, at first sight, who had not seen it work, turned away with distrust from the "watch-like" looking Machine. But now, its praise sits on almost every tongue; farmers, generally, want nothing else, and its former mistaken, though honest opponents, are preparing to sell this "most excellent horse power."

PRICE:  
30 inch Westinghouse Thresher and Cleaner, under shot, \$150  
30 inch Westinghouse Thresher and Cleaner, over shot, 145  
8 Horse Pelton Triple Geared Power, with two Shaft Rods and Bevel Jack, when furnished with a Machine, 105  
50 feet Rubber Band, 10  
Price, Power and Machine complete, under shot, 265  
" " " " over shot, 260

A discount of 5 per cent. for cash—time, four months. For further information apply to, or address

feb15-tf

**THOMAS NORRIS,**  
141 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

### Thorley's Food for Cattle.

(AS IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND.)

Important to every one who keeps a Horse, Cow, Sheep or Pig.

THIS artificially prepared food for animals, was introduced to the British people by the proprietor, about two years since, and it has now become established as a legitimate article of Commerce, its useful character and beneficial effects, being universally admitted—its effect is to invigorate the health of all animals, and increase their physical power; it is found particularly beneficial in restoring to good condition, horses which have been overworked or become thin and weak thro' disease, or those of a naturally feeble constitution; its use for cows increases the quantity and enriches the quality of their milk; it is extremely nourishing and fattening. Its fattening qualities are well and convincingly displayed in feeding pigs, &c. Thorley's Food for Cattle is being largely imported to Canada, New York, France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and has at various times been supplied to most other parts of the world, including the Atlantic islands and Australia.—Thorley's food for cattle obtained the first and only prize, ever awarded in England, for food for cattle in a condensed state. Sold in casks, containing 440 feeds, Price \$14—half casks, \$7, and trial packages of 112 feeds, \$4.

DEPOT, 202 DOCK STREET,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

**WHITE AND BROWN  
MEXICAN GUANO,**  
CARGO BRIG PALESTINE.

150 TONS WHITE A. ground, containing 78.21 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime.  
50 TONS BROWN AA. ground, containing 65.19 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime, now landing and For Sale by  
PEARCE & GRAY,  
aug15-tf No 66 Buchanan's Wharf, Balto

## GUANO.

WE WOULD call the attention of Guano Dealers, Planters and Farmers, to the article which we have on hand and for sale at FORTY PER CENT. LESS THAN PERUVIAN GUANO, and which we claim to be superior to any guano or fertilizer ever imported or manufactured in this Country. This Guano is imported by WM. H. WEBB, of New York, from Jarvis' & Baker's Islands, in the "South Pacific Ocean," and is sold genuine and pure as imported. It has been satisfactorily tested by many of our prominent farmers, and analyzed by the most eminent and popular agricultural chemists, and found to contain (as will be seen by our Circulars) a large percentage of Bone Phosphate of Lime and Phosphoric Acid, and other animal organic matter, yielding ammonia sufficient to produce immediate abundant crops, besides substantially enriching the soil. It can be freely used without danger of burning the seed or plant by coming in contact with it, as is the case with some other fertilizers; retaining a great degree of moisture, it causes the plant to grow in a healthy condition, and, experience has proved, free of insects.

For orders in any quantity, which will be promptly attended to, or pamphlets containing full particulars of analysis and tests of farmers, Apply to

JOHN B. SARDY, AGENT,  
No. 58 South Street,  
Corner of Wall Street,  
New York City.

sep1-ly

**NOAH WALKER & CO.**  
WASHINGTON BUILDING,  
BALTIMORE STREET,  
BALTIMORE.

GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS'  
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,  
LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS,  
With daily additions from domestic and foreign markets.  
aug15-ly

5 Silver Medals--3 Diplomas--70 1st Premiums.

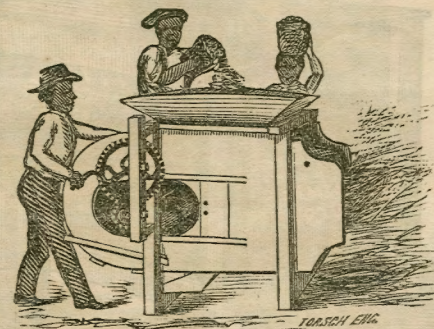
**J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.**

155 NORTH HIGH STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR

## DOUBLE SCREENED ROCKAWAY GRAIN FAN,

Celebrated for their efficiency, durability, and ease in working.



The undersigned, during the past year, as well as in those which have preceded it, had the fullest evidence of the superiority of their ROCKAWAY GRAIN FAN.

Wherever a test has been permitted, at any of the Cattle Shows at which their Fan has been exhibited, it has uniformly been triumphant—and the people of the South need not go North for the purchase of a Machine with which to cleanse their grain. This Fan is also adapted to clean Rice.

We would call the attention of Rice Planters to our RICE FAN, constructed especially for CLEANING RICE, and the best for that purpose ever manufactured, and at \$2 less than our Double-Screen Rockaway.

The Price of our Fans in Baltimore, is \$34—and in Lynchburg, \$36. Orders addressed to us at either place, will receive prompt attention. A liberal discount to the Trade.

jan1-tf

## UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF

## KIMBERLY'S ANIMAL COMPOST, OR CEREAL FERTILIZER.

We do not challenge the World—but we refer you to the numerous Certificates we are receiving daily from Farmers and Planters, testifying to its being equal, if not superior, to other Manures in the market, and that too, at \$20 per ton—and none can doubt it, when we tell them that its component parts are such as Blood, Bones, and all other animal matter, together with No. 1 Peruvian Guano—in fact, every element the plant requires. We claim for it above other Fertilizers, that, while it will act speedily, it will be distinctly marked, in every crop for 6 or 7 years. For particulars as to how it should be used, certificates, &c., we refer you to our Pamphlet, which will be forwarded to any address.

For sale only by the manufacturers at the low price of \$20 per ton or \$1 per 100 lbs

Terms Cash.

**KIMBERLY BROTHERS,**  
No. 51, Cor. of Pratt and Patterson Sts.  
feb15-tf. BALTIMORE.

### FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE 469½ acres of first rate Clark County land—upwards of a hundred acres of it, first rate timber. A never failing stream passes through it. There are two Rail Roads and eight Flour Mills within eight miles of it, where the highest price is paid for grain.

feb15-6mos

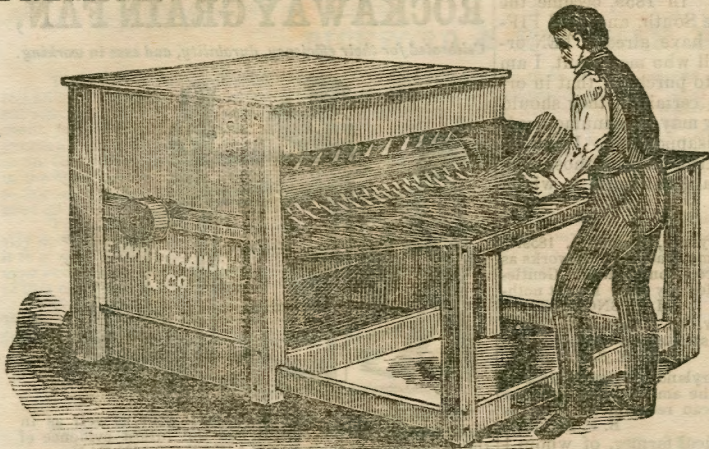
ISAAC IRVINE HITE,  
White Post Office, Va.

**WHITMAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED UNION  
STRAW AND FODDER CUTTER, 3 sizes,  
for sale by  
E. WHITMAN & CO.  
63 Exchange Place, Baltimore.**



# E. WHITMAN & Co., 63 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.

## E. WHITMAN & CO'S PREMIUM IRON CYLINDER THRESHER.

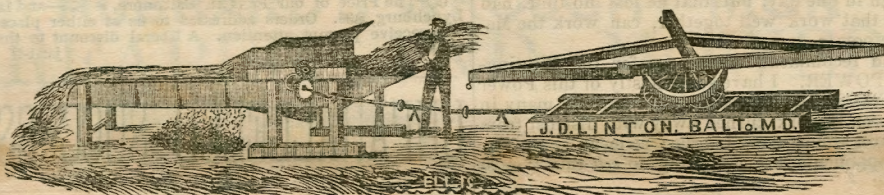


The teeth are set in spiral form or in straight lines, as may be desired by the purchaser. There is no difference in price.

E. WHITMAN & CO. manufacture and sell the only Threshing Drum in the world which will neither wear out nor break by use. After using one of these Drums one hundred years, it will be as good as new, and its superiority over others that are so likely to break by use can readily be seen. It has also other advantages: its speed is more regular, and consequently will break less grain than any other. It is also more convenient, and runs with more ease, and is more pleasant to the feeder, as there is no dust blown from it to his face. These machines are known and in use in every State of the Union, and those "Old Foggies" who have been waiting for twenty years for one of these drums to explode, will soon have to "give in" that their theory has exploded, and acknowledge our Drum to be the best in the world, as thousands who have used them in the last twenty years have testified.

PRICE—20 inch Drum, \$50—24 inch Drum \$60—Straw Carrier to either, \$15. We have also the common Thresher, as good as can be had in the market, at 25 to \$40. E. WHITMAN & CO., Baltimore.

## Pelton's Patent Triple Geared Horse Power, WITH ROD OR STRAP CONNECTION.



This Power has been improved, and will be manufactured and sold by us this season, wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms.

All who are dealing in this kind of Power will find it to their interest to call upon us before purchasing elsewhere.

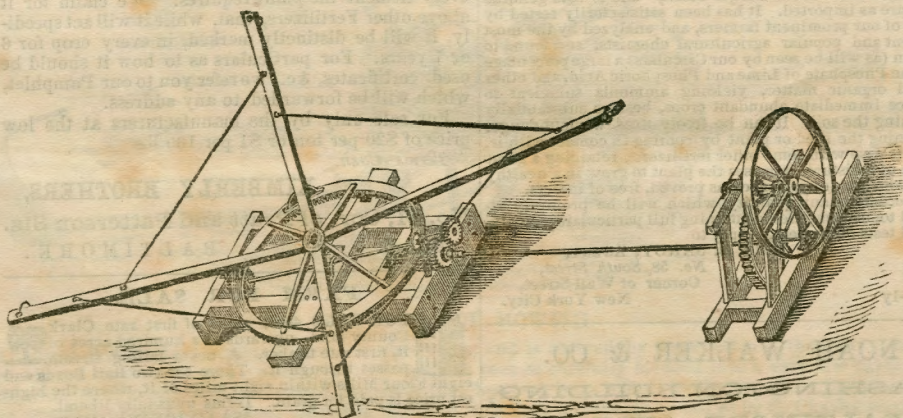
PRICES—Light 4 horse Power, \$75 00  
20 inch Iron Cylinder Thresher, 50 00  
Bands and Wrenches, 10 00  
\$135 00

6 or 8 horse Power, \$100 00  
24 inch Iron Cylinder Thresher, 60 00  
Bands and Wrenches, 12 00  
\$172 00

If Straw Carrier is attached, the price will be \$15 additional to either size.

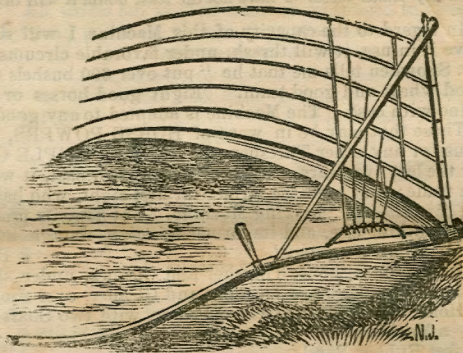
E. WHITMAN & Co., 63 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

## E. WHITMAN & CO'S DOUBLE GEARED HORSE POWER.



The accompanying cut represents a New HORSEPOWER that was added to our stock in 1856, and which we take great pleasure in recommending. It is one of the most simple, durable, and strongest Powers in use. It is manufactured by us, and is warranted to be well made, of the best materials, and in the most substantial manner. It is a four-horse power, but has sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses, and we recommend it as one of the best Horsepowers in use in this Country. PRICE \$120.

## GRAIN CRADLES.



Next to Reaping Machines, the Grain Cradle is an implement of importance to the wheat grower, and notwithstanding the Reaper has gone into such general use, it does not seem to lessen the demand for the Grain Cradle with us. This may probably be owing to the quality of the article that we keep, which is generally known to the Farmers and dealers. Southern Merchants and dealers are nearly all supplied by us, with this article, and we are pleased to inform them that our stock this season will be fully equal to what it has been heretofore, and we shall be gratified with a continuance of their liberal custom. E. WHITMAN & CO.

## E. WHITMAN & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

**BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S  
CELEBRATED**

**IRON CYLINDER GRAIN DRILL,**  
WITH THE IMPROVED GUANO ATTACHMENT AND GRASS SEED SOWER.

9 Tube Drill, 90; 8 Tube Drill, \$85; 7 Tube Drill \$80.

**REVOLVING HORSE RAKES,** Wholesale and Retail, for sale by

E. WHITMAN & CO.  
63 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

**SPRING TOOTH GLEANERS,** for wheat fields, for sale by E. WHITMAN & CO.  
63 Exchange Place, Baltimore.



# LAND FOR SALE.

## FARM AND RESIDENCE

At Madison, Morris Co., New Jersey.



THE SUBSCRIBER, offers for sale his residence, consisting of 164 acres of land with fine improvements, including a spacious Mansion House, Grapery, fruit of all kinds, commodious barns, farm buildings and tenant houses, &c. Morris county, is celebrated for the favorable effects of its climate, on those troubled with bronchial affections. This property is an attractive one to a gentleman of means. Madison is distant 1 hour and 20 minutes from N. York city, by Morris & Essex Rail-road. For further particulars address the owner

ALFRED M. TREDWELL,  
45 Fulton street, N. Y.

## THOROUGH-BRED NORTH DEVON AND AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

In consequence of the above, I offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, my entire stock of Thorough-bred Cattle, at reduced prices. For particulars address as above.  
august1-2t

## "SEVERN SIDE" FOR SALE.



This very attractive Farm lies upon Round Bay, in Anne Arundel county, and is one of the most beautiful and eligibly situated in Maryland. It has both railroad and water communication with Baltimore, Annapolis and Washington, and is of undoubted salubrity at all seasons. The place is improved by a handsome and commodious BRICK MANSION, farm-buildings of every description, and three cottages for laborers' families. There is also a warehouse and bath-house at the shore. It has 6000 thrifty young Fruit Trees upon it, and the most extensive and flourishing Vineyards in the State, containing more than 30,000 vines. The soil is excellent, and it abounds in unfailing springs of delicious water. It is surrounded by charming scenery, and (as will appear upon examination) offers every advantage desirable in a farm or country seat. The fertile and picturesque Island of St. Helena, lying adjacent, will also be sold with the farm, if desired. The farm contains 551 acres, and the Island 11 acres.

This property can now be purchased upon very reasonable terms; and persons wishing to view it, or to obtain circulars containing additional information, will please address the Editor of the Rural Register, or

L. GIDDINGS,

jyl15-tf CROWNSVILLE P. O., MD.

## Plantation for Sale in South Carolina.



A tract situated in Pickens District, S. C., containing 628 acres—one mile from the Blue Ridge Railroad, which will be completed by 1st November next, and in a perfectly healthy locality. The buildings are new and substantial, with all the necessary out-houses. The farm produces well, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Tobacco, and the grasses. Price \$5 per acre—one-third cash, and balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. For further information address

BENJAMIN RHETT,  
BOUNTY LAND P. O.,  
South Carolina.

july1-tf

## VIRGINIA FARM FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN. Situated on the Appomattox river, in Chesterfield County, Va., 25 miles from Petersburg, and 27 miles from Richmond. It contains 900 acres—150 of which is river bottom and fine grass land.—Produces finely, Wheat, Corn, Oats and Tobacco. The buildings are ample and in good order. There is a Railroad from Richmond and Petersburg, running within four miles of the place. Price \$5,000 cash, or its equivalent.—Address

july1 tf

THOS. O. BLANKINSHIP,  
Box 779, Petersburg, Va.

## FARM FOR SALE IN PENNSYLVANIA.



A valuable and highly cultivated farm, situated in Fayette county, Pa. The farm is 4 1/2 miles east of Brownsville—contains 280 acres well covered with grass, in a healthy locality, and convenient to river, railroad, schools, churches, mills, &c.—Price \$50 per acre—25 of which will be taken in pure bred stock. Inquire of

JOHN S. GOE,  
Box 6, P. O.

may15-tf

Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa.

## LAND FOR SALE IN KNOX CO., TENN.



This farm is on the road leading from Knoxville to Nashville, 17 miles from the former place and 4 miles from Concord depot, East Tennessee and Georgia R. R.—contains 350 acres of land, is in a fair state of cultivation and is reasonably productive. This land can now be bought at the very low price of \$20 per acre. If not disposed of privately, will be publicly offered to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in June, at Campbell's Station near the premises. My office is Concord, Knox Co., Tenn.

jan15-tf

P. M. McCLEUNG.

## THE RURAL REGISTER,

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY—\$1 PER ANNUM,

By S. SANDS & MILLS,

Office, No. 128 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

The 2d Volume commences July 1st, 1860.

## WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

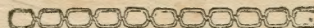


PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

Office, 205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

GOOD NEWS.—A reduction in the prices of Sewing Machines is announced in our advertising columns. Their utility is established beyond question, and at the present prices we see no reason why they should not be found, as they ought to be, in every household. Several varieties are manufactured, adapted to various purposes. So far as public opinion has been formed and uttered, the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler and Wilson machine for family use, and for manufactures in the same range of purpose and material. During the present autumn the trials have been numerous, and all the patents of any pretension have been brought fairly into competition. In every case, the Wheeler & Wilson machine has won the highest premium. We may instance the State Fairs of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri & California, and the Fairs in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Richmond, and San Francisco. At the Fair of the St. Louis Mechanical Association, the Examining Committee was composed of twenty-five Ladies of the highest social standing, who, without a dissenting voice, awarded for the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, the highest and only premium, a Silver Pitcher, valued at \$75. If these facts do not establish a reputation, we know not what can.—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

## DIAGRAM OF THE LOCK STITCH MADE BY THIS MACHINE.



This is the only stitch that cannot be unravelled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it.

jan1-6mo

W. MERRELL, Agent.

## THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE

will be opened for the reception of articles for the Exhibition on MONDAY, October 1st, and will be opened to visitors on TUESDAY EVENING, October 9th, and continue four weeks.

To this Exhibition the Manufacturers, Mechanics, Artists, Inventors, and others are generally invited to contribute. There is no similar Institution in this country that has been so successful, and stands as high, as THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.

Its Annual Exhibitions are admitted to be the best Mechanical displays of the country. Its Schools of Design, with some 500 pupils, are of great benefit to the City of Baltimore. These, with the Chemical Department, Library, Lectures, &c., all combine to give the Institute the high standing it now holds in the community; and the Managers most cordially solicit the co-operation of their fellow-citizens in aid of objects so desirable.

Circulars, containing the regulations, arrangements, &c., can be had on application to the undersigned, and, also from the Actuary at the Hall, and any other information will be promptly furnished on application.

Membership Tickets, securing all the privileges of the Exhibition, Lectures, Library, School, &c., to September 1, 1861, may now be obtained by application to the Actuary, at the Hall.

july15-tf

E. WHITMAN, Chairman,

Committee on Exhibition.

## E. WHITMAN & CO.

No. 63 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTO.,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

The WIRE FENCE,  
SMUT MACHINES,  
LEATHER BELTING,  
And every kind of Farm Implement.

## LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.

"TIGHT STITCH"

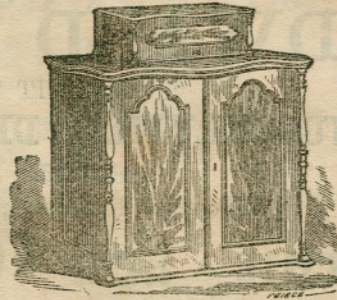
## SEWING MACHINES.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

Ranging from \$35 to \$125,

131 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.

Samples of Work sent by Mail.



What Constitutes a good Sewing Machine?

1. It should be well made, simple in its construction, and easily kept in order.
2. It should make a tight lock-stitch, alike on both sides of the material.
3. It should sew any and all materials that can be sewed.
4. It should be able to use Cotton, Thread, or Silk, directly from the spool.
5. It should be able to sew from coarse to fine, and from thick to thin, with rapidity, and without changing the tension.
6. It should be able to make the tension greater or less, on both the under and upper threads, and with uniformity.
7. It should have a straight needle; curved ones are liable to break.
8. The needle should have perpendicular motion. This is absolutely necessary for heavy work.
9. It should be capable of taking in the largest pieces of work.
10. It should be able to bind with a binder, hem with a hemmer; should stitch, fell, run and gather.
11. It should be always ready to work.
12. It should be capable of using the same size of thread on both sides of the work, and of using different colored thread or silk, above or below, to correspond with any two colors of cloth to be united.
13. It should be able to make a long or short stitch.
14. It should be able to fasten off the seam, and commence sewing tightly at the first stitch.
15. It should run easily and make but little noise.
16. It should have a wheel feed; none others are in constant contact with the work.
17. It should not be liable to get out of order.
18. It should not be liable to break the thread, nor skip stitches.
19. It should not be necessary to use a screw-driver or wrench to set the needle.
20. It should not be liable to oil the operator's dress.
21. It should not form a ridge on the under side, nor ravel out, nor be wasteful of thread, as is the case with all chain-stitch machines.
22. It should not be "more trouble than it is worth."
23. Finally, all of these advantages are possessed by our Sewing Machine.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.

junel-ly-m

## FOR SALE

A full bred DEVON BULL, of fine size, at \$75. A Devon and Khalsi do. (out of the cow brought from the Dead Sea, by Lieutenant Lynch, U. S. Navy, and presented to the State of Va.,) aged 3 years at \$100. A Devon and Hereford do. 2 years in August, and several well grown winter calves of the same, at \$50 each, and heifer yearlings at \$35 each. It will be found that the cross of the Devon and Hereford is a great improvement on both. It imparts thrift and size; improves the milking qualities; retains all the Devon activity, while it loses nothing of their beautiful color, and renders them perfectly docile. These cattle have never been subjected or exposed to disease of any kind, and I think are equal to those which could be purchased at the North under more favorable circumstances. I should be pleased to show them to gentlemen who take the trouble to visit me, but those who may order, without being able to see them, will be at liberty to return any which may not prove entirely satisfactory.

CHARLES MASON,

Edge Hill P. O., King Geo. Co., Va.

jy15-2t\*

## E. WHITMAN & CO'S

IMPROVED

## PREMIUM HAY PRESS.

No. 0.—Weight of Bale about 150 lbs. - - -	\$85
No. 1.—" " " 200 - - -	100
No. 2.—" " " 250 - - -	115
No. 3.—" " " 300 - - -	130

PREMIUMS.

THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOC.

AWARDED

E. WHITMAN & CO.

\$30, the Highest Prize, for their HAY PRESSES, and the PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOC. Also awarded them \$20, the Highest Prize, for their HAY PRESS.



# CENTRAL NURSERIES, YORK, PA.

EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.

SOLICIT THE ATTENTION OF  
NURSERYMEN, DEALERS, FRUIT GROWERS  
AND AMATEURS,

To their Extensive, Well Grown and Thrifty Stock of  
**Fruit and Ornamental Trees,  
SHRUBS, ROSES, & C.**

EMBRACING IN THE

## FRUIT DEPARTMENT,

- APPLES—Standard, for the Orchard, upwards of 100 varieties.  
Dwarf, for the Garden, of choice kinds.  
PEARS—Standard, for the Orchard, very stocky.  
Dwarf, for the Garden, a splendid collection of over 100 varieties,  
embracing the most recent additions.  
Dwarf, Bearing Trees, of best varieties.  
PEACHES—Standard, on Peach stock.  
Dwarf, on Plum and Almond stocks.  
CHERRIES—Standard, on Mazzard stock.  
Dwarf, on Mahaleb stock.  
PLUMS, APRICOTS AND NECTARINES—Standard and Dwarf.  
GRAPES—best Native and Foreign varieties.  
CURRANTS—Cherry, Red and White Dutch, White Grape, La Versail-  
laise, &c.  
GOOSEBERRIES—Houghton's Seedling and best English sorts.  
RASPBERRIES—Brinckle's Orange, Pastolff, Red Antwerp, Hudson River  
Antwerp, Knevelt's Giant, &c.  
BLACKBERRIES—Lawton and Dorchester.  
STRAWBERRIES—of the choicest varieties.  
RHUBARB—in sorts. ASPARAGUS, &c.  
ENGLISH WALNUT, SPANISH CHESTNUT, &c.

## ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

- EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS—embracing, in addition to the older  
varieties, the new Conifers.  
DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS—of the most desirable varieties for  
the Avenue, Lawn, &c.  
HEDGE PLANTS—Evergreen and Deciduous.  
TRAILING AND CLIMBING SHRUBS. ROSES (on own roots.)  
BEDDING PLANTS, &c., of choicest varieties.

All articles handled and packed with the utmost care, and forwarded  
as desired. Early orders solicited.

15-6t

EDWARD J. EVANS & CO., York, Pa.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

AT

No. 135 FRANKLIN STREET,

BETWEEN EUTAW AND PACA STREETS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER, offers for sale, Agricultural Implements of the best quality, manufactured at  
the establishment of Robt. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., and others, comprising an assortment of PLOWS of the  
various sizes, and most approved kinds of CORN CULTIVATORS, EXPANDING and STATIONARY,  
WROUGHT and CAST TINES, DOUBLE and SINGLE SHOVEL PLOWS, and HARROWS of assort-  
ed sizes and kinds. WHEAT FANS, double acting, of different sizes, and prices from \$15 to \$38;  
CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS with Screw Propeller feeding works. GRAIN CRADLES with  
iron braces, 5 and 6 fingers, CORN SHELLERS of several patents, and most improved kinds. GRASS  
SCYTHES, hung complete; SCYTHE SNATHS, and HARVEST TOOLS generally. CHURNS of im-  
proved kinds, different sizes, from 3 to 15 gallons; OX YOKES, MANURE and HAY FORKS, RAKES,  
HOES, WHET STONES, SCYTHE RIFLES or Strickles, with a variety of other Agricultural Machinery.

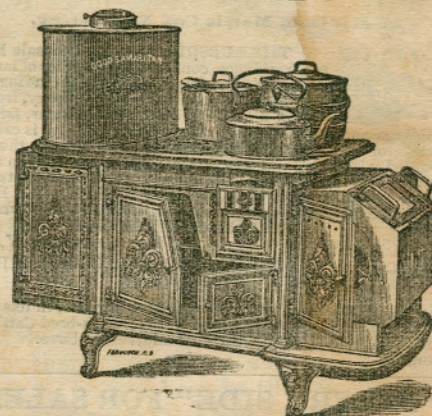
The subscriber having had experience in the manufacture and sale of Agricultural Implements  
and Seeds, feels qualified to offer them to the public with a confidence of their giving satisfaction, if any  
other assurance than the well known reputation of the manufacturers were needed.

COUNTRY PRODUCE bought and sold, and a supply of good FAMILY GROCERIES kept for  
sale or exchanged for Country Produce.

15-4t

JAMES MOORE.

## THE STEWART'S STOVE EXCELLED!



Greatest Improvement of the Age

## THE GOOD SAMARITAN,

HOT-AIR DRAUGHT

LARGE VENTILATED OVEN,

## COOKING STOVE

FOR WOOD OR COAL.

### THE GOOD SAMARITAN

Is the best finished and most durable Stove of the day.

### THE GOOD SAMARITAN

Combines every advantage for Cooking ever applied to  
a Stove.

### THE GOOD SAMARITAN

Bakes perfectly on Top and in the Oven, and Roasts in  
Front at the same time, without imparting the  
flavor of one kind of food to another.

### THE VENTILATED OVEN

By the constant admission of pure fresh air, always  
insures Sweetness to the food being baked.

### THE HOT-AIR DRAUGHT

Raises the temperature of the Fire Box, and increases  
the heating properties of the Stove, thus enabling

### THE GOOD SAMARITAN

To do more work in every variety of Cooking, with  
less Fuel, than any Stove in the World.

### THE GOOD SAMARITAN

Has the most perfect arrangement for Broiling on the  
Front Hearth, without interfering with the  
other operations of Cooking.

### THE GOOD SAMARITAN

Has a constant supply of Hot Water without Cost, and  
heats Water for the Bathing Room superior  
to any Range.

### THE GOOD SAMARITAN

Is in every respect worthy of its name.

COME AND SEE IT.

Manufactured and for Sale

BY

**BIBB & CO.**

BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE,

No. 39 Light Street, Baltimore.

15-5

## S. SANDS'

EXCELSIOR

## MANIPULATED GUANO.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

From Peruvian Agent's Warehouse.

## PHOSPHATIC GUANOS,

Of all kinds.

## BONE DUST AND PLASTER,

With or without Potash mixture—and all other  
Manures for sale in this Market, for sale by

**SAMUEL SANDS,**

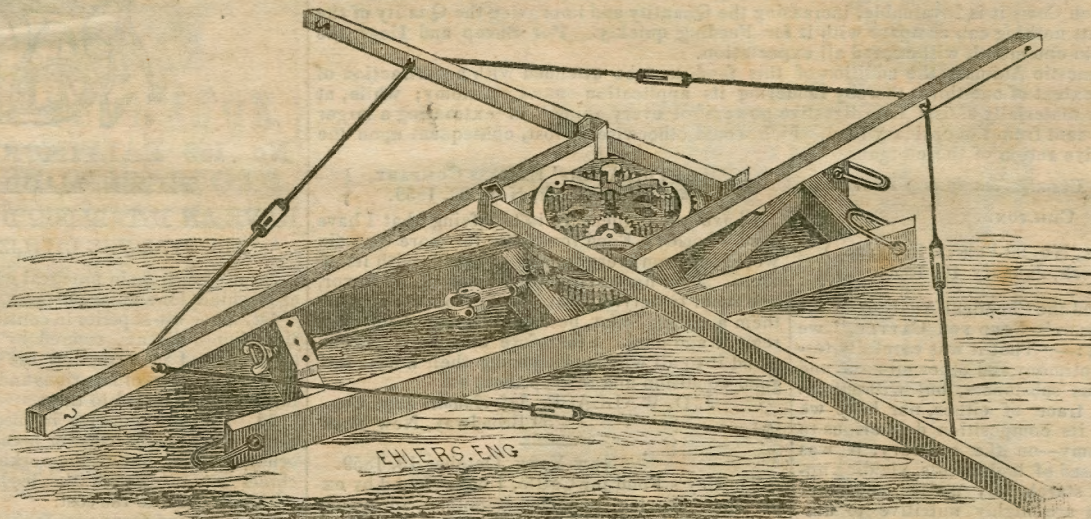
AT THE OFFICE OF THE "RURAL REGISTER."

For particulars see his Advt. in former Nos. RURAL



# R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. 58, 60 & 62 Light Street, Baltimore.

## TRIPLE or INTERNAL GEAR HORSE POWERS.



For the approaching Harvest we will manufacture the Triple Gear Power principally. The construction is simple, compact, light draught, and about the best Power (all things considered) in use.

### PRICES.

TRIPLE GEAR POWER, No. 1, capacity 4 a 6 horses,	\$75
do do do for 6 a 8 horses,	80
SPUR GEAR POWER, for 6 a 8 mules,	110
do do do for 8 a 12 mules,	140
BEVEL GEAR POWER, for 4 a 6 mules,	100
do do do for 6 a 8 mules,	125

### SPIRAL CYLINDER WHEAT THRESHER.

Width of Cylinder,	16	20	25	30 inches.
Price,	\$45	\$50	\$60	\$70

PARALLEL CYLINDER THRESHERS, \$5 less, as per size.

We are also making the only good and effectual

### RICE THRESHER

in use. PRICE, \$45, \$50, \$60 a \$75, as per size. STRAW CARRIERS, \$15, \$18 a \$20 each. DRIVING BELTS, \$12 a \$18.

ALSO FOR SALE,

WESTINGHOUSE & CO'S (Wimble's Improved)

Thresher, Straw Carrier and Winnower Combined.

PRICE \$150.

For sale by

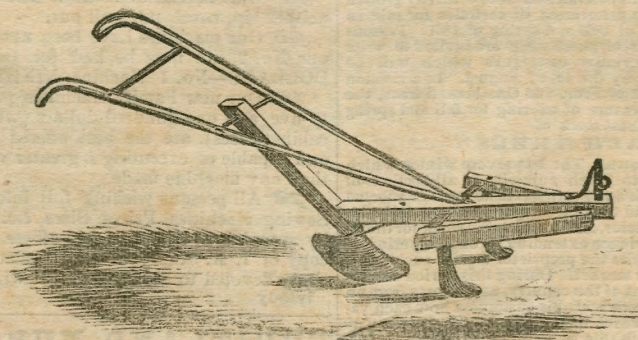
R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

je1

58, 60 & 62 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE.

## CORN AND TOBACCO CULTIVATORS

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.



### CORN CULTIVATORS.

Expanding Wrought Tine,	\$6 00
Plain Wrought Tine,	5 50
Expanding Cast Shank Reverse Tine,	6 50
Plain do do do,	5 50
Expanding Wrought Shank Reverse Tine,	7 00
Plain do do do do,	6 00
Expanding 7 Tine Seed Cultivators, Wro't Tine,	8 50
Plain 7 Tine Seed Cultivators, Wro't Tine,	7 50
Expanding 7 Tine Cast Shank Cultivators, Reverse Tine,	10 00
Plain 7 Tine Cast Shank Cultivators, Reverse Tine,	8 50
Expanding Chisel Tine Cultivators,	5 00
Plain do do do,	4 00
Expanding Chisel Tine Cultivators, with Reverse Tine,	6 50

Plain Chisel Tine Cultivators, with Reverse Tine, 5 50

### TOBACCO CULTIVATORS.

(See Fig.)

Price for Expanding, \$6 50  
Plain, 5 50

CORN COVERERS—Price, \$6.50

Also for cultivation,

CORN HARROWS, 2 and 3 Furrow PLOWS,

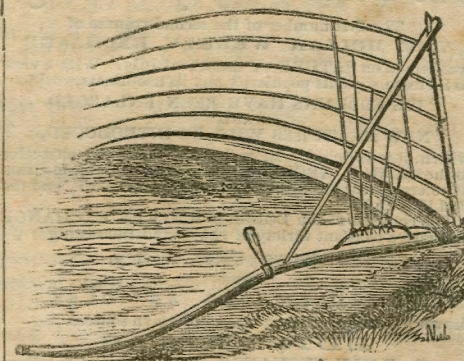
CORN RAKES, STEEL HOES, &c.

For sale by

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

58, 60 & 62 Light Street, Baltimore.

## MARYLAND GRAIN CRADLES.



Made extra light, strong, and durable, with warranted Scythes attached.

### PRICES.

IRON BRACED, with 5 fingers,	\$4 50
do do with 6 fingers,	4 50
Length of Scythe, 48, 50 a 52 inches.	
GRASS SCYTHES AND SNATHS, complete,	\$1 50 a 1 75
do do do (Impt'd Waldron),	2 00
SCYTHES hung complete for cutting heavy Clover, Weeds, Brambles, Lawns, &c.	\$1 75 a 2 00
Also GRASS HOOKS, HAND RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHE STONES, SNATHS, &c.	
HORSE HAY AND GLEANING RAKES, Several sorts, at 8, 10 a \$12.	

For sale by

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

BALTIMORE.

je1



**DRAIN PIPES FOR UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE.**  
We are now manufacturing, by machinery, a very superior article of PIPE, which we are enabled to sell at a very low price. Samples may be seen and orders received at Burns & Sloan's Lumber Yard, No. 132 Light street Wharf, at our Office, 30 Columbia street, and of H. Gibson, at the Works, Locust Point, adjoining Reese's Furnace.  
oc15-15\*  
**BURNS, RUSSELL & CO.**



WITHOUT A RIVAL.  
COOK'S PORTABLE



## SUGAR EVAPORATOR,

FOR MAKING

### SORGHUM OR CANE SUGAR.

This is the only Machine which made Sorghum Sugar from the crop of 1859, and is the ONLY MACHINE WHICH EVER MADE SUGAR FROM THE CHINESE CANE, successfully!

It evaporates with a rapidity unparalleled, and is, at the same time A PERFECT SELF-DEFECATOR.

Its defecatory arrangement is a marvel for beauty and simplicity, and entirely dispenses with filters, chemicals, or any foreign ingredients.

It boils a running stream, so that

**Scorching the Syrup or Sugar is an Impossibility.**

It is a great economizer of fuel, consuming only from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  a cord of wood per day.

It is portable, easily transported by two men. No brick arch is needed, and the

**MACHINE IS ALWAYS READY FOR WORK,** at a minute's notice. There is nothing to get out of order.

PRICES, &C. OF EVAPORATOR.

No. 2, Pan 45 by 72 in. galv. iron, \$45; same do. copper, \$65.
" 3, " 45 by 90 " 55; " 75.
" 4, " 45 by 108 " 65; " 85.

WEIGHT, WITHOUT BRICK.

No. 2, 245 lbs.

" 3, 280 "

" 4, 330 "

CAPACITY FOR BOILING

GOOD CANE JUICE.

No. 2, about 2 bbls.  $\nabla$  hour.

" 3, " 3 " "

" 4, " 4 " "

Orders to ensure attention should be sent in early. Last season many delayed too long, and lost their crop, in a great measure, in consequence.

From the hundreds of letters and notices we have received, we offer the following

#### TESTIMONIALS.

"By it sugar—actual, veritable sugar—is produced from the juice of the new saccharine plant with certainty, expedition and profit."—*Horace Greeley, N. Y. Tribune, February 15, 1860.*

"Operates admirably."—*American Agriculturist.*

"A very valuable invention."—*Scientific American.*

"The most successful." "It deposits the gum which is supposed to hinder crystallization, and this once got rid of, the syrup is readily converted into sugar."—*Ohio Cultivator.*

"A complete success."—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

DEFIANCE, Ohio, May 11, 1860.

Messrs. Blymyers, Bates & Day: "I used one of your No. 2 Evaporators last year with great success, and made 575 gallons of the thickest and best syrup I ever saw. On the first of May I set away a large portion of it to grain, and now in ten days time it has sugared, and is well crystallized and dry."

J. Q. BEATTIE.

FLORIDA, Henry county, Ohio.

Messrs. Blymyers, Bates & Day: "I made twelve barrels of very nice syrup, very clear and pleasant tasted. I sold all but one barrel, which I put away for my own use. During the winter I placed a portion of it in a warm room according to your directions, to crystallize, and succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations. The result has been a well crystallized and dry sugar."

ISAAC KARSNER.

Tecumseh, Michigan, May 10, 1860.

Messrs. Blymyers, Bates & Day: "My cane did not fully ripen, yet I succeeded in making sugar, having found no difficulty at all in its graining. I am satisfied that your machine is all you represent it to be, and it is the only Pan that has had any success with cane juice in this neighborhood. Some of my neighbors have also made Cane Sugar on your Evaporator."

JOHN RICHARD.

MARION, Iowa, May 29, 1860.

Messrs. Blymyers, Bates & Day: "I enclose you a sample of my sugar. I had no trouble in making it. I put nothing into it to cleanse it—this is just as it came from the Evaporator—it has not been reboiled."

O. N. BRAINARD.

This is to certify that in the fall of 1858, I made 60 pounds of good sugar from Sorghum, and I have ever since used Cook's Evaporator, and in every instance it has given me perfect satisfaction."

ENOCH ALINE.

Springfield, Illinois.

Send for Circulars and Pamphlets to

**BLYMYERS, BATES & DAY,**

MANUFACTURERS,

jyl5-3t

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

**ALBANY TILE WORKS,** CORNER OF CLINTON AVENUE AND KNOX STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.—The subscribers, being the most extensive manufacturers of DRAINING TILE in the United States, have on hand, in large or small quantities, for Land Draining, ROUND, SOLE and HORSE-SHOE TILE, warranted superior to any made in this country, hard burned and over one foot in length. Orders solicited. Price List sent on application.

jyl5-ly

C. & W. McCAMMON, Albany, N. Y.

# HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE CIDER MILL.



**E. WHITMAN & CO.**

GENERAL AGENTS,

63 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.

The machine is made to run by horse, steam or hand power, and when the apples are ground, a small boy of fourteen years of age can press the pomace with all ease. The following may be adduced as the decided advantages of this Mill:

**First.**—It will make more cider than any other Press, with a given quantity of apples in a given time, and with much less labor and expense.

**Second.**—It will make cleaner and sweeter cider than any old style Mill.

**Third.**—You can make the cider as you want it, and when you want it; and in quantities from one gallon to barrels.

**Fourth.**—With it you can press your currants, cherries, berries, cheese, butter, lard and tallow.

**Fifth.**—With its use you can at all times have fresh and sweet cider.

With all the advantages resulting from the possession and use of such a machine—at a price so low that it is within the reach of all—can it be that any intelligent farmer would do without it?

More than one hundred Silver Medals and Diplomas have been given to this Mill within the last four years.

This Mill has been the pioneer in that line, and we claim that it is the best one in the market on the following points:

1st. It will grind the easiest, fastest, and in the most perfect manner.

2d. The Press is the simplest and most powerful, and quickest handled. It is not hampered up with a number of screws and cog-wheels, which create enough friction to destroy its utility. It is well made and sold at a fair price.

The Mill occupies about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 3 feet, and is 4 feet high, weighing 370 lbs.—is every way portable and convenient.

**PRICE \$40.**

E. WHITMAN & CO., Agents, Baltimore, Md.

jyl5-3t

**PLANTATION AND HAND MILLS,** for sale by **E. WHITMAN & CO.** 63 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

**CHAIN PUMPS** and APPURTENANCES, manufactured and for sale by **E. WHITMAN & CO.**

**THERMOMETER, BARREL AND CYLINDER CHURNS,** manufactured and for sale by **E. WHITMAN & CO.**

**BAMBOROUGH'S, MONTGOMERY'S, GRANT'S** and other **WHEAT FANS,** in store and for sale by **E. WHITMAN & CO.**



ALSO—DEVON, HEREFORD and ALDERNEY stock from the best breeders in Md. Apply at this office. [ap-



# BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME

Is offered to Farmers and Planters as a well established and reliable

## FERTILIZER.

It is made exclusively from Bones which have neither been boiled nor calcined, and which CONTAIN 33½ PER CENT. OF ORGANIC MATTER PRODUCING AMMONIA,

AND  
55½ PER CENT. PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

It needs no admixture with Peruvian Guano, as it supplies sufficient ammonia for the growth of the crop, and Bone Phosphate of Lime in a soluble form for the permanent improvement of the soil.

This preparation of

## PURE BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

Is making its way rapidly into the favor of the Agricultural community. The grain and grass put in with it last fall, alongside of Peruvian Guano, are reported to equal, and in some cases to surpass the effects of this celebrated, though expensive fertilizer.

We therefore confidently recommend a trial of this manure, assured that none who use it will be disappointed in the results.

PRICE \$45 PER TON OF 2000 LBS.

Special terms made with Dealers and Commission Merchants.

**MacDONALD & DUGDALE,**

Cor. Long Dock and Pratt st., Baltimore.

It can be procured also of the following Agents:

- Messrs. MORRIS & GWATHMEY, Portsmouth, Va.
- " HART, HAYES & Co., Fredericksburg, Va.
- " TAYLER & PEEBLES, Petersburg, Va.
- " WM. A. MILLER, Lynchburg, Va.
- " DAN'L DUGGER, Danville, Va.
- " D. SCOTT & BRO., Elkton, Md.

mh15-8m.

# GUANO! GUANO!

TO

**FARMERS, PLANTERS,**  
AND OTHERS!

**SANDS' EXCELSIOR**  
No. 1

## MANIPULATED GUANO

We warrant to be superior to any article now manufactured. We have the most satisfactory accounts of its successful fertilizing effects, and we challenge any article in the United States to equal it. For sale by

**ROBERT TURNER,**

47 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, BALTIMORE.

N. B.—Constantly on hand, DE BURG'S CELEBRATED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, FIELD SEEDS, &c. &c. apl-tf

## PAGE'S PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILL

AND



Are Machines that no owner of a well appointed farm can afford to be without. All kinds of timber may be sawed into fencing stuff with little or no waste—there being a gain of more than one-half in the amount of fencing that the same timber will yield when sawed over the old style of split rails, to say nothing of the increased neatness and durability of the fence thus made.

All the timber necessary for farm purposes, for the building of barns, barracks, cattle sheds, fences, &c., can be sawed at odd times, when hands and horses would otherwise be idle, and at an expense so light that the cost of sawing will not exceed the ordinary cost of hauling to and from the old-fashioned saw mills. Our Horse Powers are stronger and will last longer than any others built, and are as well adapted to general farm use as for sawing.

We manufacture also PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, of various sizes and best workmanship.

Our Portable Engines range from 6 to 27 horse power, and are, as their name imports, strictly portable, capable of being moved from place to place by from 2 to 6 horses. The small sizes are well suited for farm and plantation purposes, to thresh wheat, gin cotton, &c. The larger ones for all the general uses to which steam is applied.

Descriptive Catalogues sent to any gentleman who may apply. Address,

**GEORGE PAGE & CO., Baltimore, Md.**

ALSO,

## PAGE'S STUMP PULLER, JUST INTRODUCED TO THE PUBLIC.

This Machine is constructed to suit the ordinary wants of the farmer, and with great care as to the quality of material, with a view to its STRENGTH, LIGHTNESS and CHEAPNESS. The saving of labor by the use of this Machine is at least one-half, and it does the work better than by hand. The manner of operation is very simple, and any person can understand it when once explained. The same principle can be applied with greater strength, if required—the size that would suit the most general wants is made to be used by three men.

For further particulars see RURAL REGISTER for May 1.

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## NOW WE HAVE IT!

THE CELEBRATED AND STANDARD

## COMBINED REAPER AND POWER, MANNY'S PATENT, WITH WOOD'S IMPROVEMENT. THE GREAT DESIDERATUM ACCOMPLISHED!

A SELF-RAKING ATTACHMENT on an entirely new plan, has been added to this Machine, which combines, to a greater extent, simplicity, reliability, cheapness and lightness, than any self-raking apparatus yet presented to the public—and at the same time is capable of doing better work, with less trouble, than any other automatic rake now before the American people.

Its advantages over a hand-raking Machine are:

- The saving of the labor of one man;*
- It takes less power to draw it;*
- The Machine will last longer by dispensing with the weight of a Raker upon it, and while it is less liable to break,*
- The Harvesting can be done in much less time.*

The Machine proper, as well as the raking part of it, is made in the most durable and substantial manner, and afforded to farmers at a reduced price, to suit the times.

### PRICE.

COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, WITH SELF-RAKER,	\$140
COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER,	120
SINGLE MOWER,	85

The Machine, with Self-Raker, set up in working order, may be seen at my store. Send your orders to the Agent,

**THOMAS NORRIS,**

No. 141 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE.

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JOHN S. REESE &amp; CO. 74 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

# REESE'S PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN (or Manipulated) GUANO,

Containing Ammonia 8 per Ct. Phosphate of Lime 45 to 50 per ct.  
Introduced 1856.

Composed exclusively of PERUVIAN GUANO }  
and SOMBRERO GUANO, } ONE-HALF EACH.

TIME TESTS THE VALUE OF ALL THINGS. Nearly five years' experience in the use of the above guano, has established it a standard fertilizer of unimpeachable excellence. Had it not possessed the merit of real value, it would long since have been added to the list of extinct fertilizers which have been deservedly driven from the markets. No article of its kind has maintained a character for reliability and standard value through so long a period. The theory upon which it was introduced five years ago is now universally acknowledged. It excels *Peruvian Guano*, in that it sets grass and clover much better, makes heavier and better wheat, and improves the soil to an extent that can not be realized from *Peruvian Guano* alone. Farmers who have used it every year since its introduction, testify to this fact.

The value of a combination of Guano depends in great measure upon the perfection of the machinery with which it is prepared. Its combination must be *minute, uniform, intimate and thorough*, and this can not be accomplished with any ordinary machinery. The long experience we have had, and the great improvements we have made from time to time in machinery, enable us to furnish an article far superior to any of recent introduction. OUR WORKS are the most extensive and complete in the country, and farmers are invited to visit them and witness our operation.

**JOHN S. REESE & CO.**  
74 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

Sold by the following Agents and Dealers:

STOKES & RIVES.....	Richmond, Va.	EDWARD F. SIMPSON.....	Washington, D. C.
SCHAEER, KOHLER & CO.....	Richmond, Va.	ROBERT NORFLEET.....	Tarboro, N. C.
HUNT & BROTHER.....	Richmond, Va.	W. H. OLIVER & CO.....	Newburn, N. C.
E. T. WINSTON.....	Richmond, Va.	W. L. I. REED.....	Cheraw, S. C.
SAM'L AYRES & SON.....	Richmond, Va.	AYRES, WINGFIELD & CO.....	Macon, Geo.
PEEBLES, PLUMMER & CO.....	Petersburg, Va.	HABERSHAM & SONS.....	Savannah, Geo.
WM. A. MILLER.....	Lynchburg, Va.	GUNBY & CO.....	Columbus, Geo.
KNOX & BROTHER.....	Alexandria, Va.	POMEROY & MARSHALL.....	Mobile, Ala.
EUGH SCOTT.....	Fredericksburg, Va.	W. H. MC RARY & CO.....	Wilmington, N. C.
ROWLAND & REYNOLDS.....	Norfolk, Va.	THOS. J. KERR.....	Charleston, S. C.
GRASTY & RISON.....	Danville, Va.	STOVALL, McLAUGHLIN & CO.....	Augusta, Geo.

## DESCRIPTION

OF

## JOHN S. REESE & CO'S STEAM GUANO WORKS.

TAKEN FROM LLOYD'S SOUTHERN RAILROAD GUIDE.

"In describing the chief commercial establishments of Baltimore, our account would be incomplete were we to omit mentioning the large 'STEAM PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN GUANO WORKS' of John S. Reese & Co. These works are located on the corner of Wolf and Lancaster streets, fronting 350 feet on the latter, 100 feet on the water's edge, and 100 feet on Wolf street, covering an area of 35,000 square feet.

"The establishment is entirely new, having been recently constructed by the firm to meet the largely increasing demand for their manure.

"The machinery is driven by two steam engines of the capacity of 60 horse power. The guanos for manipulation are conveyed to the second story of the building by two elevated railways, the cars being drawn up by steam power. It is then put through the process of manipulation by machinery, and coming out on the lower floor, is bagged and weighed.

"Two kinds of guano are used in the manufacture of this article, *Peruvian* and *Sombrero*, which contains an average of about 70 to 80 per cent. of phosphate of lime. The first step is to put these through the crushing process, by which they are ground to an impalpable powder; next they are put, in equal quantities, into what is called the "mixer," a peculiar apparatus, invented and used exclusively by Messrs. Reese & Co.; from this process the guano passes down into the sieve, where it is cleansed of all foreign matter, and from whence it is transferred to the bagging department, and there put up for transport.

"The facilities for loading vessels and shipping, at the least possible expense to consumers, are perfect. Having constructed a truck railway from the main building to the end of the wharf, the guano is loaded on cars, which are run alongside vessels with the greatest dispatch. But little handling being required, the bags are delivered in perfect order.

"These works are, in all respects, the most complete of their kind in the country. The *Phospho-Peruvian Guano* contains 8 per cent. of ammonia and 45 to 50 per cent. of phosphate of lime, and is generally allowed by competent analysts to be better adapted for fertilizing purposes than any other that has been produced. Its chief advantages are, that it contains an unusually large proportion of phosphate of lime; that it produces more fruit than *Peruvian* on cotton; that it does not 'fire' the crop during drought; that it is nearly 20 per cent. cheaper than *Peruvian*; and that, being in fine powder it requires no preparation for use.

"Messrs. Reese & Co. show no disposition to conceal their trade secret, and were ready to give us the fullest information on all matters relating to their Works. They are at all times pleased to receive visits from their farming friends, and will furnish them with cards of admission at their office, No. 74 South street, Corn Exchange Building.

aul-lym

## 500 TONS "BONE ASH!"

JUST RECEIVED FROM

BUENOS AYRES.

## A CARGO OF PURE BONE ASH!

Having secured a cargo of the above rare article, we offer it to consumers at the lowest rates. Its superiority over the ordinary crushed bones, consists in the fact that it contains nearly or quite 80 per cent. PHOSPHATE OF LIME, whereas crushed bone has from 50 to 55 per cent. only; moreover, it is sold in a *perfectly fine powder*, (being ground at our own works, in which condition ordinary bones cannot be had.

This valuable article is so highly esteemed in England, that it has rarely been brought to this country, it being chiefly bought up for the English market.

PRICE, ground, in packages, \$32.50 per Ton 2,000 pounds. At this price it is much cheaper than crushed bones, as one ton is fully equal to 1½ ton bones.

JOHN S. REESE &amp; CO.

Importers, &amp;c. 74 South st., Baltimore.

## 1,000 TONS SOMBRERO GUANO!

This valuable *phosphatic fertilizer* is now well known to the country. Doctor Tyson, *State Chemist of Maryland*, on page 95 of his last official report says, "*This Guano (Sombrero) is the most abundant and uniform source of phosphoric acid known to commerce.*" This article has elicited the attention and comment of scientific men from all parts of the country, and the discovery of its deposit must prove of immense value to agricultural interests. Below we annex memoranda of various analyses by well known chemists both of this country and Europe.

It is ground to an almost impalpable powder and packed in bags.

PRICE \$30 PER TON 2,240 POUNDS.

JOHN S. REESE &amp; CO.

74 South Street, Baltimore.

## MEMORANDA OF ANALYSIS OF CARGOES.

Of Phosphoric acid, estimated as equivalent to phosphate of lime, it is found to contain

Chemists.	Per ct. Phos. Lime.
BY PROF. SHEPARD, S. C.....	75.64
do DR. TYSON, State Chemist of Md.	
1st sample.....	75.04
2d sample.....	79.73
3d sample.....	77.75
BY PROF. MORFIT, of New York.....	79.70
do PIGGOT, Baltimore.....	79.31
do HAYES, Boston, of 1st sample.....	89.60
do " " 2d ".....	89.20
do REESE, Baltimore, 1st ".....	85.14
do " " 2d ".....	86.60
do " " 3d ".....	72.04
do " " 4th ".....	72.04
do CHILTON, N. York, 1st ".....	86.34
do " " 2d ".....	84.92
do PIGGOTT, Baltimore, 1st.....	76.85
do HUSON, Liverpool, England.....	80.20
do DECK, New York.....	88.00
do " (of a selected specimen).....	98.25
do MAULIN & TUTTLE, University of Virginia.....	85.13
do GILLIAM, of Va. Military Inst'te.....	85.00
do STAHLBRO, Alexandria, Va.....	79.00
do BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC'S (Phila.) analysis of 3 cargoes.....	80.00
do WAY, London.....	71.00
do NESBIT, ".....	79.00
do VOELCKER, Royal Agricultural College, England.....	75.00
do LEUDET, Havre, France.....	78.00
do KINDT & TOEL, Government Chemists, Bremen.....	78.00
do JOHNSON, of Yale College.....	80.25